THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.
Cor. Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS:
By mail, per year.....$10.00.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 36. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1872. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE:
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
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Clubs of five.....1.25.
Clubs of ten.....1.13.
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

McClure-Gray Contest.

DR. SCHOEPPE'S CASE.

Married Women's Earnings.

SOUTH SIDE SAVINGS BANK.

The Civil Code.

SENATOR EVANS DYING.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1872.

SENATE.

AMENDMENT OMITTED.

Mr. DECHERT drew attention to the fact that an important Senate amendment to the bill relating to the pay of Philadelphia policemen was omitted by the transcribers before it was sent to the Governor, who signed the bill without it, and offered a resolution for an investigation.

Remarks followed from Messrs. Davis, of Philadelphia, Buckalew, Gray, Brooke and White, in which facts in p[illegible]slation were cited, showing that bill[illegible]came laws without ever having passed either House, or were deliberately mutilated before reaching the executive, and language strongly condemnatory of such frauds was uttered.

Finally, a special investigating committee, consisting of Messrs. Dechert, Petriken and Gray, was appointed.

MCLURE-GRAY CONTEST.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved to add two more lawyers to the committee of the McClure-Gray contest. Adopted, and Messrs. Buckalew and Warfel were added. The committee now consists of five Republicans and four Democrats.

MARRIED WOMEN'S EARNINGS—LIQUOR.

Among the reports from committees were the Senate bill securing to married women separate earnings, with an amendment requiring them to notify the court of their intention to enter into trade, and the House bill preventing the sale of liquors on election days, with an amendment confirming the prohibition to the hours of voting.

DR. SCHOEPPE'S CASE.

Mr. WEAKLEY introduced a bill to open judgment in Paul Schoeppe's case and grant a new trial.

OBITUARY.

Mr. GRAY announced the death of Senator Connell, and after eulogies by Messrs. Gray, Graham, Randall, Purman and White, and the passage of the usual resolutions, adjourned till Monday morning.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GILFILLAN, incorporating the South Side Savings Bank. The corporators are David Chess, John Brown, John Huges, Charles Schwarm, George Trautman, James Kerr, and others; location, East Birmingham; capital, two hundred thousand dollars.

By Mr. SAMPLE, authorizing any rate of interest on written contracts. This was read only by request. Also, repealing the Alderman supplement of February 14th, 1867.

By Mr. TAYLOR, authorizing Bishop Domenec to sell certain real estate in Temperanceville.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1872.

THE CIVIL CODE.

The Joint Legislative Committee on the report of the Civil Code Commissioners reported them adversely.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

The McClure-Gray Committee to-night heard the argument of Mr. Briggs for the sitting member, who entered a plea that this Senate has no jurisdiction, but that the petition must be presented within ten after the organization of the next Legislature, Mr. Hall combatting this view of the case in behalf of McClure.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR EVANS.

Considerable interest is felt here in the reports of the serious illness of Senator Evans. The last dispatch received here to-night represented his case as very critical. His friends regard his illness as fatal.

Later.—At the instance of Senator Mantua, a dispatch was sent to the family of Senator Evans at West Chester, in reply to which Evans' son replied that his father was dying.

CHICAGO.

Fatal Quarrel.

CHICAGO, February 9.—A special to the *Times* from Sioux City says: Last night Richard Connolly, a young man living with his parents on the Big Sioux river, eight miles above this city, was shot and instantly killed by a man named Joseph Bennye. Connolly, a brother, and a brother-in-law, named Howe, were passing the house of Bennye, when it is claimed his father came out and began a quarrel about some old family matters, when one of the Connollys struck the old man, whereupon young Bennye ran from the house with a double barrel shot-gun, and discharged the right barrel at Connolly, completely blowing off the top of his head. The parties came to this city last night and procured a warrant for the arrest of both the Bennyes and a man named Marks, who was present. The Sheriff found that the old man Bennye had escaped. No trace of him has been obtained.

NEW INSURANCE COMPANY.

A new insurance company is organizing in this city, chiefly among the members of the Board of Trade, and to be known as the Trademen's Insurance Company. The capital stock will be one half million, to be all paid in and be invested in registered Government bonds.

CHURCHES TO BE REBUILT.

Bishop Falley announces his intention to commence early in rebuilding the Catholic churches destroyed by the fire. He will also rebuild the Bishop's palace at once. It will probably be rebuilt on the north side and on the site of the old one.

FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

A freight train on the Illinois Central Road was thrown from the train this morning near El Paso, and badly wrecked. Conductor Charles Beauchard is supposed to be under the ruins, as he has not been seen since the accident.

ANOTHER ALDERMAN INDICTED.

The Grand Jury this morning presented an indictment against Alderman George Powell for proposing to secure a bribe from James Dunkam, agent of the Barber Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

This morning R. Krus was arrested in this city for a murder committed two years ago in Toledo, Ohio, whence he escaped.

NEBRASKA.

Trouble Brewing.

OMAHA, February 9.—Governor Jones, who has been acting as Governor since the impeachment of Butler, left the State yesterday afternoon, going East on business.

J. S. Hascall, President of the Senate, left this place also yesterday afternoon for the capital, and this morning we have a proclamation from him, as acting Governor, convening the State Legislature. The call is made, among other things, for the purpose of taking action as to when any offices shall be vacant and the manner of filling the same, the investigation of the official conduct of any officers, and, if deemed expedient, their impeachment. It is claimed that this is sharp practice, with the intention of impeaching the absent Governor, who lately prorogued the Legislature, in which case Hascall would become acting Governor of the State. The Legislature is called for February 15th.

Governor Jones will probably be back in two or three days.

CONGRESS.

Treaty of Washington.

Amnesty and Civil Rights—Arkansas Contested Election—A Revolutionary Claim—William and Mary College—Interesting Reminiscence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1872.

SENATE.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

In the Senate, the resolution of Mr. Edmunds calling on the President for information regarding the intention of Great Britain to recede from the Treaty of Washington, was called up, and occasioned considerable debate.

Mr. SHERMAN said that he regarded the Treaty of Washington as a high and solemn compact between two countries, and did not believe that, after full consideration, either nation would be likely to violate it.

Mr. MORTON suggested that Mr. Edmunds should modify the resolution so as to ask for information respecting the complaint made by the British Government against the cases submitted by the Government of the United States. The resolution, as it stood, assumed that there was an intention to revoke the treaty, whereas neither the Queen nor the Premier's speech intimated any such intention, but only spoke of remonstrating against the case presented by the United States.

Mr. EDMUNDS said if the report of Gladstone's speech was correct, and if the English language meant in England what it means here, the Premier certainly did intimate that England would revoke the treaty unless the United States would consent to change or withdraw its case. However, as his object in offering the resolution was merely to get the information asked for, he would accept the suggestion and modify the resolution; but he objected to referring it to a committee.

Mr. SHERMAN thought this a very proper case for reference. Under the circumstances, the proper course for the United States was to pursue the even tenor of our way, present our case in simple, direct and moderate terms, and there stand. If political excitement on the subject should arise in Great Britain, we need not notice it; but leave them to settle it in their own way. The agitation would subside in due time. He did not believe that the Government or people of Great Britain would dare, in the presence of the civilized world, to revoke the treaty. The public sentiment of the world would not permit them to do so.

Mr. PATTERSON was sorry to hear such intemperate language from the Senator from Ohio (Sherman). [Laughter.]

Mr. HAMLIN said he thought on this occasion silence was the highest wisdom, and moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. ROBERTSON called for the regular order, and the resolution went over, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the amnesty bill.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The question was on substituting "citizen" for "person" in the fifth section.

Mr. COLE advocated it because it would exclude Chinamen.

Mr. NYE took the same ground, and argued that the recent treaty with China forbade the naturalization of Chinamen.

Mr. SUMNER said it merely provided that no one could claim to be naturalized under or by the treaty.

Mr. CARPENTER said the meaning of the treaty provision was very plain. He knew it was wrong to intimate that any Senator was actuated by personal motives, but every one acquainted with recent party history knew there was bitter animosity between the Nye family and Chinamen. [Laughter.]

The amendment was lost—yeas 55, nays 33.

Mr. COLE offered another amendment, providing that this act shall not be construed to alter the naturalization laws. Lost—yeas 19, nays 34.

Mr. CORBETT moved to insert a proviso that the bill should not be construed to authorize the naturalization of Chinese.

Mr. STEVENSON was astonished at Mr. Sherman's voting to place peaceful Chinamen on the Pacific coast at the mercy of the ire of their enemies in the jury box, when he had declared by his previous votes that the negroes at the South, ignorant, superstitious and utterly unconscious that there is a God above them, were fit to act as jurors.

Mr. TIPTON protested against Mr. Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill as uncalled for, and clearly subversive of the rights of State Governments. He read extracts from protests from Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Palmer, of Illinois, against Federal military interference in the affairs of the States, and said that their language applied with just as much force to the usurpations proposed in this bill. Under the exciting times of the war period these usurpations had been tolerated, but he warned the Senate that when the States should all have been restored to their places in the Union, the people would demand that all this usurping legislation should be swept away; and, if necessary, would enforce it at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Corbett's amendment was then rejected—12 to 32.

Mr. VICKERS moved to strike out the first section of Mr. Sumner's bill. Lost.

Mr. ROBERTSON appealed to the Senate to pass the Amnesty bill without amendment.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The question was then taken on Mr Sumner's amendment to the supplementary civil rights bill, and it was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Harlan, Kellogg (Vt.), Morton, Osborne, Patterson, Pomeroy, Poole, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West and Wilson—33.

Nays—Messrs. Blair, Boreman, Davis (West Virginia), Goldthwaite, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Morrill (Maine), Norwood, Salsbury, Scott, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers and Wright.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, with amendments, and gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday next and insist upon its consideration until disposed of.

BILL REPORTED

By Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, striking out the word "Leavenworth" from section 31 of the National Cemetery act. Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HAMLIN, approving the act of the Dakota territorial legislature authorizing the people to vote for railroads.

By Mr. WILSON, to reimburse soldiers for clothing lost in the Chicago fire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. LOGAN moved to take up the Chicago relief bill and vote on it without debate.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the last amnesty bill passed by the House.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to adjourn. The yeas and nays were ordered and the motion carried—yeas 39, nays 7.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

REPLACING DESTROYED BONDS.

A bill was reported to issue to Benj Vanmeran, of Greene county, Ohio, two 10-40 bonds in place of two other bonds destroyed by fire. Passed.

ARKANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Arkansas contested election case of Boles against Edwards was then taken up. The unanimous report of the committee being that Boles, the contestant, is entitled to the seat, Boles was admitted to the seat and sworn in.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

L. MYERS presented a remonstrance of Philadelphia printers, type founders, binders, gold beaters and paper makers against the passage of an international copyright law.

A REVOLUTIONARY CLAIM.

Mr. VOORHEES, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill referring to the Court of Claims the claims of Pecis and the legal representatives of Col. Frazer Vigo, deceased, of Terre Haute, Ind, for money and supplies furnished to troops in 1778 during the revolutionary war. Passed.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

On motion of Mr. DUELL, a resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee to consider the propriety of reporting a bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

The House then took up the bill reported last Friday to pay to the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, $65,000 for the destruction of its buildings and other property destroyed without authority by disorderly soldiers of the United States during the late rebellion. The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PERCE, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, recapitulated the facts in the case, and advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. HOAR, a member of that committee, also spoke in favor of the passage of the bill. He mentioned the interesting fact that, during the operations against Yorktown, in the revolutionary war, the college was occupied and respected by the British troops, and that subsequently the buildings were occupied by the French troops and injured much the same way as they were injured by the American troops during the rebellion; and that Louis XVI., when he heard of it, repaired the damages out of his private purse.

The committee rose, in order to have the time for debate extended, and Mr. PETERS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the memorial of Wm. Hastings for the impeachment of Ogden Hoffman, Judge of the United States District Court of California, and of Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. It was so ordered.

The House then went back into committees and continued the discussion on the William and Mary College bill.

Speeches in support of the bill were made by Messrs. STORMS and MCNEELY, members of the Committee on Education, and without disposing of the bill, the committee and House adjourned, the session to-morrow being for general debate only.

TIDIOUTE.

Destructive Fire.

TIDIOUTE, PA., February 9.—A fire broke out here at four o'clock this morning, destroying Fisher Brothers' oil platform, a railroad trestle, Ramsey & Baker's hardware store, and two or three cars of oil and coal. The iron tanks, being full, exploded with terrific force, throwing a sea of fire on and destroying the above mentioned hardware store, and severely burning Captain Stevens and one or two others. All are considered out of danger. The men were filling oil cars and brought the lamp too near, igniting the gas, which caused the explosion—hence the fire. The passenger trains will be obliged to transfer until a temporary bridge is erected. The loss cannot be determined yet. The insurance is very light.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

The Alabama Claims.

NEWSPAPERS COOLING DOWN.

Independence of Canada.

REPORTED TREATY OF SEPARATION

Banquet to Minister Curtin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PERSONAL.

LONDON, February 9.—Charles Francis Adams sails from Liverpool to-morrow.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

It is reported that the Americans in Liverpool do not approve of the claims of indirect damages.

The *Times* declares that England has not revoked and never will revoke the Treaty of Washington. She is still ready and resolved to stand by it, but cannot and will not embark in an altercation specially designed to close the door to all hope of settlement.

THANKSGIVING.

LONDON, February 9.—Extensive preparations are making for the thanksgiving ceremony at St. Paul's.

POLITICAL.

Petitions have been presented to Parliament contesting the seat of Nolan, just elected to the House from Galway.

The indications are that Dease will be successful in the Parliamentary election in Kerry.

In the House of Commons to-day the Right Honorable Henry Bonverie Brand, the Ministerial candidate, was elected Speaker without opposition.

WAR RISKS.

War risks are taken on American vessels in the manilla trade in consequence of apprehensions raised by the Alabama claims dispute.

The *Standard* regrets the vehemence of the English press attacks of Americans, because it may stand in the way of an amicable settlement.

The *Standard* sees in the difficulty which has so suddenly arisen a source of grave anxiety and great possible danger, as an unfortunate accident might at any moment precipitate a quarrel.

The *Standard* feels sure that the United States will not withdraw their claims, and advises all parties to support the Government in maintaining the position which Great Britain had assumed.

Hon. William M. Evarts, one of the counsel of the United States before the Geneva Board, is in London. He will leave for Paris to-morrow. Hon. Caleb Cushing, also connected with the board, has just arrived in Paris.

FRANCE.

FRENCH EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON.

PARIS, February 9.—The French Embassy at Washington has been offered to Druyn De L'Huys.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A movement is on foot for the Assembly to make Thiers President for life, and to renew the Assembly by an annual election.

ANNESTY TO COMMUNISTS.

A proposition is reported to emanate from the Left and Centre of the Assembly which recommends amnesty to all the Communists under the rank of commissioned officers, who have committed no offense under the common law.

PERFECT RESIGNED.

PARIS, February 9.—M. Leon Say has tendered his resignation as Prefect of the Seine. He will probably be succeeded by M. Augustin Cochin.

BANQUET TO MINISTER CURTIN.

A special dispatch from Nice reports that Curtin, American Minister to Russia, was entertained at a banquet on board the United States steamer Shenandoah by Commander Wells yesterday. Salutes were fired on the arrival and departure of the Minister. The banquet was preceded by a boat race in the harbor, and followed by a ball on board the Shenandoah, which was gaily decorated.

CANADA.

DOMINION INDEPENDENCE.

BOSTON, February 9.—A special dispatch from Halifax, reported on trustworthy authority, says that a treaty exists and has been signed by the British and Canadian Governments for the separation of this Dominion from the British Empire. The terms were agreed to when the act of confederation was passed by the Imperial Parliament, but the treaty was not to take effect for some years, unless the British Government saw a necessity for the action sooner. Ever since the treaty the British troops have been gradually withdrawn from Canada, until now there is scarcely a soldier in the country outside of Halifax. There is no doubt that, should the differences between Great Britain and the United States become more serious, the British Government will at once publish the treaty and proclaim the independence of Canada, and by that means be relieved of the necessity of defending these colonies against the United States, should war ensue.

GERMANY.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

FRANKFORT, February 9.—The difficulty about the Alabama claims has a depressing influence upon the American securities in the Continental market. The 5-20 bonds of '62 have declined 2@2¼ here since Wednesday. The market is very heavy.

GERMANIZING SCHOOLS.

BERLIN, February 9.—In the Diet today, during the debate on the Education bill, Bismarck said the government was disposed to propitiate the Roman catholics, but its patience was exhausted. He announced it as the policy of Prussia hereafter to Germanize the Polish schools as France had Gallicized those of Alsace and Lorraine.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

MATAMORAS, February 7.—The revolutionists under General Guirra captured Seaconticas on the 30th ult., with a large quantity of stores and artillery. General Trencro, with three thousand revolutionists, advanced on St. Luis Potosi. General Rocha entered that city on the 29th with 600 reinforcements, before Trencro could reach there. Trencro is receiving reinforcements daily, and will doubtless capture the place. A part of Cortina's troops are expected here to-night, while that chieftain will remain outside to harrass the enemy.

BOSTON.

A Knotty Question.

BOSTON, February 9.—In the Superior Criminal Court to day Judge Lord ordered the committment of Dr. James A. McDonough, a Catholic witness, for refusing to kiss the Book, the Doctor declaring that he did not consider that form of an oath more binding than the uplifted hand. A writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained from the Supreme Court, and the matter will be fully heard.

—A special from Jacksonville, Ill., says: The celebrated Methodist divine, Rev. Peter Cartwright, was stricken with paralysis on Monday last, at his home in Pleasant Mills, Sangomon county, and is now speechless and helpless. The attending physician says that his death may occur at any moment. The venerable man is eighty-seven years old and has been in the ministry sixty-eight years. His relatives here have been summoned to his bedside.

—A Memphis special says: Trouble occurred in Pope county, Arkansas, a few days ago, by which a negro was killed by two white men, they claiming that he had threatened their lives. In retaliation, the father of the negro shot and killed an old man named Tucker, claiming that he was the originator of the murder of his son. The negroes then, fearing the arrest of the murderer of Tucker, armed and assembled in large numbers and defied the civil authorities.

THE CAPITAL.

The War Cloud.

Treasury Clerk Arrested for Stealing—Judges Fields and Hoffman Not to be Impeached—Army Appropriation Bill—Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1872.

THE WAR CLOUD.

A gentleman of New York has addressed a private letter to a Senator, stating that he has received intelligence from England to the effect that although the tribunal of arbitrators had not yet considered the respective statements of Great Britain and the United States, the British Government has reason to believe that the arbitrators will not award a gross sum of damages to the United States; therefore Great Britain desires that the American statement shall be amended or modified to meet the alternative of assessment of damages.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall on Saturday with southerly winds throughout the Mississippi Valley; threatening weather extend from Texas into Louisiana; partially cloudy and clearing weather prevail from Florida to Virginia; the low barometer off Cape Hatteras continue moving slowly north-eastward; north-westerly winds continue until Saturday morning on the middle Atlantic coast, backing to north-west with clearing weather by Saturday night; increasing but not dangerous north-east winds continue in eastern New England; the severest winds prevail some distance off the coast. Cautionary signals continue for the rest of Friday evening at Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New London and Boston.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING.

John N. Ehle, a clerk in the Third Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department, was arrested this afternoon on a warrant at the instance of the Third Auditor, who charges him with stealing from the files of the office certain abstracts and evidence of indebtedness upon which to base fraudulent claims against the Government. The Third Auditor says the accused used one set of vouchers by filing them in connection with a fraudulent claim; but at present it is impossible to tell whether he ever succeeded in actually obtaining any similar claims through the office. Ehle, as he abstracted the papers, passed them over to a supposed confederate, but who in reality was a detective employed to watch his operations. He was required to give bail.

NO IMPEACHMENT.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed unanimously to ignore and dismiss by an adverse report the petition of Hastings, of California, asking for the impeachment of Judges Fields and Hoffman, Hastings having utterly failed to make out even a *prima facie* case, and it is understood that his arguments and so-called evidence were of the most absurd and incredulous character.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to day were, on motion of their chairman, formally discharged from further consideration of the memorial of Wm. McGarrahan, which was then referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee on Appropriations have finished the Army Appropriation bill. It appropriates over twenty-nine millions. They have now under consideration the deficiency bill. The amounts to be appropriated foot up, thus far, $5,600,000.

NOMINATION.

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day: Gratiot Washburne, to be Assistant Secretary of Legation to France.

ST. LOUIS.

Bribery in the Kansas Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—The *Democrat's* Topeka, Kansas, special, referring to the investigation of the alleged bribery in the election of United States Senator Caldwell, last winter, says the opinion is gaining ground that the Senate will and is throwing every obstacle in the way of the investigation that it is possible to do. As will be known, the evidence thus far has elicited nothing certain against any one. A great deal of hearsay and surmises and probabilities that this and that man had received or paid money have been sworn to. The investigation seems to be widening every day, and Sydney Clark's friends are trying to bring out the names of the men and railroad companies who furnished the money to make the canvass that resulted in his not being renominated for Congress at the State Convention last September. If this question is gone into, of course his opponents will try to find out where all the money that was paid to Caldwell went. In this way the investigation is made to occupy a great deal of time, and before anything that is really germain to the question, originally intended to be investigated, is reached, the Legislature will have adjourned and nothing be done.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Two sleeping cars of the passenger train coming east on the Missouri Pacific Railroad were thrown from the track about three o'clock this morning, some fifteen miles this side of Jefferson City, and one of them slid down an embankment endwise, while the other and a passenger coach were thrown across the track. Seven persons were more or less bruised. No one was seriously hurt. The cause of the accident was the breaking of a rail under the ladies' car just preceding the sleeping coaches.

LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, February 9.—A bill was introduced in the Senate forbidding all processions in cities, except of the National Guard, police and fire departments, unless notice of the object and time be given beforehand to the police authorities and their written consent obtained, when suitable protection shall be furnished. All processions, except funeral processions, are prohibited on Sunday.

In the Judiciary Committee to-day it was resolved that the whole committee proceed to New York and commence an investigation of the charges against certain judges in that city on Friday next.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 9.—The Senate Committee on Elections reported in the Layler-Kemp contested election case this morning. Reports were made by the majority and minority committees. The majority report is signed by all the Republican members. The committee asks the adoption of a resolution declaring Layler, the contestant, entitled to the seat. The principal reason given is that the voter of the inmates of the National Asylum at Dayton were not received. The committee are of the opinion that the votes of the inmates should have been received, and that Layler is legally elected Senator from the Third District, and should have his seat as such. The Democratic minority of the Committee also made a report, recommending that Kemp, who now occupies the seat of Senator, be allowed to retain the seat. After long fillibustering, both reports were made the special order for next Wednesday.

—A Washington dispatch says Senator Edmunds asserts that he will press his resolution of inquiry into the Alabama question at an early day. He is of the opinion that the English flurry was got up to affect the determination of the international tribunal. It is believed in Washington that, as Earl Granville's note on the subject to our Government does not intimate any intention of a withdrawal from the Conference, a backdown will be made, and will be based on the ground that no intention of a withdrawal was expressed.

—The Congressional Committee at New Orleans examined ten witnesses on Thursday and Friday, unearthing corruption enough to satisfy the most ardent reformers. Positive testimony was elicited as to bribing members, and the *modus operandi* of getting little jobs through the Legislature was given, with the names of members and the amounts paid each.

—A letter from Vice President Colfax says that no effort is being made by his authority to make him a candidate for the Republican nomination for President.

NEW YORK.

Legislative Investigation.

Custom House Investigation—The Reform Charter—Almost a Riot—Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

At the Custom House investigation today a letter was read from H. Bristlow, complaining of the delay to importers by the Appraiser's Department.

Mr. Whitesides, importer, testified that a $100,000 suit is pending against him because of the seizure of his books, which he said was caused unnecessarily.

Mr. Whiteside complains that parties from the Custom House, especially Lewis J. Kirk, who came to seize his papers, acted "in a dictatorial and insulting way," stuffed all the books and papers they could find from 1868 into their pockets, and refused to give any receipt for them. He gave up the books under protest, and warned the officers that he would "punish them for that outrage, if law would do so." The seizure was made on an affidavit of Lewis Jones, of the Custom House, by order of Deputy Collector Clark. He was at a loss to understand how they made out a claim against him, and he had frequently paid charges without protest; notwithstanding which Deputy Clark told him, in a very insulting manner, that his affairs were all wrong. We now spoke to two of our neighbors, who had been similarly dealt with, and ascertained that they had to pay in one case $500 and in another over $2,000 in bribes to John Kankshie, who got it with the knowledge of L. J. Kirk, and they had no doubt of G. Clark also. These sums were paid as gratuities to Kankshie, in addition to the money they paid the District Attorney, in relation to prosecutions to Collector Murphy and Mr. Laffin, they were assured that the persecution should cease. Two days later Clark sued them for $100,000, telling the Collector they were bringing in bleached linens at the prices of brown ones, which he must have known to be false. Witness estimated the injury done to his business at $100,000. Even Deputy Collector Clark's charges had been true, the loss to the Government would have been about two hundred and seventy-four dollars.

E. B. Schafer, formerly a special agent of the Treasury, testified to numerous frauds practiced in the disposal of goods at public sale by the appraiser.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

In the legislative investigation into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company, James D. Smith, one of the directors and a broker, testified to buying 17,000 shares of stock on account of President Stockwell, and that the company holds 27,000 shares which have never been issued, reducing the capital by three millions. They had borrowed as much as $300,000 of the company on the security of Lake Shore stock, which had been repaid by Osborne.

Another broker and director of the company testified that he had bought and sold stock for Stockwell, and owed the company now five or six hundred thousand dollars, the security being mostly composed of Pacific Mail stock.

ALMOST A RIOT.

There was almost a riot in Fourteenth street this afternoon. A party of plasterers demanded of a contractor named McGlinsey that he discharge some non-society men. He refused to comply, and was struck with an iron bar. He fired four shots from a revolver at the party, who ran away. It is not known if any were injured.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all ports since September 1st were 2,017,822 bales; last year, 2,355,999. Exports, 1,076,812; last year, 1,407,021; stock, 593,944; last year, 675,463. At interior towns, 80,579; last year, 129,168. At Liverpool, 499,000; last year, 619,000. Afloat for Liverpool, 202,000; last year, 280,000.

THE REFORM CHARTER.

There is little probability that the reform charter of the Committee of Seventy, now before the Legislature, will pass in its present shape. It is not acceptable to either parties, and its main features are said to conflict with the Constitution of the State.

NO COMPROMISE.

There is no truth in the rumors that the District Attorney is considering the propriety of compromising with Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and associates for four or five millions. Sweeny is still in Canada.

QUARANTINE ABUSES.

The Senate Investigating Committee will probably make an examination into the quarantine abuses at this port, in Washington, after the Custom House frauds have been gone through with.

THE PRINTING FRAUDS.

Clerk Terwilliger, of the State Senate, admits having received a per centage on the printing bills paid by the Senate, but says that the amount was not regarded as a per centage, but as a gratuity.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury will be discharged to-morrow. They hold no session to-day. All the papers relating to the indictment of Mayor Hall are still in possession of the foreman.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Methodist Book Concern met yesterday. Reports were read of the Church East and West. Dr. Carlton presented an annual exhibit of the book publishing interest.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

The sheriff received warrants for the arrest of Wm. H. Cook, charging him with forgery of over half a million dollars; but he is undoubtedly in England.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

Tweed testified, at the investigation of the case of State Senator Wood, to-day, that he merely loaned Wood $15,000, for which he still holds Wood's note.

MAYOR HALL.

It is said Mayor Hall will be present in the Court of General Sessions to-morrow and demand to be informed whether he is indicted or not.

SENTENCED.

James Baxter was sentenced to the New Jersey State Prison for twenty years, for an attempt to kill Samuel Whitehead, Sr.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Spain has arrived from Liverpool.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—An earthquake occurred in the Hawaiian Islands on the 5th of January.

—The National Bridge Company's machine shops and Curtis' ship yard, were burned in East Boston, Mass. Loss $50,000.

—The Diamond Flouring Mill at Youngstown, Ohio, owned by Noid, Brown & Co. was burned yesterday morning. Loss $42,000; insured for $20,000—mostly in Pittsburgh companies.

—The death of ex-Senator Grimes, of Iowa, has called forth a very general expression of sympathy in the North-west. Many papers have highly eulogistic editorials on his character.

—The Joint Committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Ohio Mechanics Institute for the management of the third industrial exposition to be held next fall, completed their organization yesterday.

—A special dispatch from Matamoras says: An attack is expected on the town of Paedras Negras. Valdese, commanding the Government forces, broke the seals of the American Commercial Agency, and appropriated the goods of Americans, disregarding the protest of the agents.

—A dispatch from Chicot county, Arkansas, says the Governor's guards have maintained order since the departure of the Federal troops. But one arrest has been made—the man who murdered the three white men—and that person was immediately discharged, no one daring to appear against him.

DR. CUMMING, who prophesied that the end of the world was at hand, has changed his mind on that point. He lately delivered a discourse called "A Retrospect in the Light of Prophecy," in which he made the singular announcement that he did not believe the world was ever to come to an end.

PIER, DANNALS & CO.'S ALE has won a wide reputation for its elegant flavor, brilliant color, and beautiful white cream. Their bottled ales are equal to English and Scotch. S:T:TH.

THE STATE.

MR. J. WINANS was elected burgess of Tionesta last week.

INDIANA is going to elect three councilmen on the cumulative plan.

REV. C. H. MCCLELLAN has been installed pastor of the Butler Presbyterian church.

INDIANA has raised $60,000 to establish a normal school in the vicinity of that borough.

THE Ox Hill school house in South Mahoning township, Indiana county was burned down on January 30th.

THE Greensburg *Herald* and *Tribune* have consolidated under the title of the Greensburg *Herald and Tribune*.

PROFESSOR WILSON, principal of the Union School at Washington, who was shot by the boy McGiffin on Thursday is now said to be in a fair way of recovery.

THE Warren *Mail* says: The work continues uninterrupted on the Warren and Venango Road, and is now positively asserted will not be discontinued as heretofore reported.

THE Mercer *Press* says: Mr. Samuel Dunn, of Fairview township, dug a well on his farm about one year ago, and for the last three months a substance has appeared on the surface of the water, very much resembling Seneca oil.

THE Somerset *Herald* says: "We understand that the graduation of the Salisbury branch road is about completed, and ready for the ballasting and crossties. Its managers hope to have the rails down and be ready for the first of May next.

THE Indiana *Progress* says: A man by the name of Hileman, of Washington township, while trying to move a log, on Monday last, his feet slipped, throwing him across the log on his face, from the effects of which fall he died the same day.

THE Sharpsville *Advertiser* says: Mr. J. T. Risher & Co., are now opening up a new bed of coal about one mile west of Middlesex, on the farm of James Young. At the head of the entry some three feet of good furnace coal has been found, and they are only on the edge.

THE Somerset *Herald* says: Tracklaying will be commenced this week on the Ursina branch road, and will be rapidly pushed for a few miles up the valley. We understand that the rolling stock has been contracted for, and will be delivered by time the rails are laid, and the company will be ready to make shipments before the first of next month.

THE Butler *American* says: Through our correspondent, H. G., Jr. We learn of of another shooting affray on the Milford Farm, Allegheny township, this county. A man named Vogan, who keeps an oyster saloon, was charged with also keeping a disreputable person about his house. Some boys undertook to correct him, when Vogan fired a pistol and shot one of the boys, named Magee, in the hip, wounding him severely, but it is hoped not fatally.

THE Washington *Reporter* says: Walter Moore, a young man who lives in Franklin township, went out hunting on Monday morning last, and while carrying his shot gun cocked, with the breech under his arm and the muzzle pointing downwards, it was accidently discharged, the contents going into the front part of his foot. Dr. Acheson was called and took out more than one hundred and fifty shot. One of his toes had to be taken off, and it is feared he will lose some of the others.

ON Friday night last the dwelling house of Jacob P. Walker, of Summit township, Somerset county, together with all its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire. No rapid was the progress of the flames, that Mr. and Mrs. Walker barely escaped with their lives, and with but a few hastily snatched up clothes to cover them in their hasty flight to a distant neighbor's. The thermometer was ten degrees below zero, and without shoes and scarcely any clothing, they were compelled to endure the bitter blast of the night. The fire is supposed to have originated from some kindling wood that was placed in the stove to dry.

IT ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A MAN and WIFE to go a short distance in the country. Apply to W. D. COOPER & BRO., Grocers, No. 7 Diamond. fe10

WANTED—TO RENT, from first of April, a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE by a family of three persons, without children or boarders, in Allegheny city. Would prefer a house detached and on the west side. Address A. A., Room 12 Exchange Bank Building, Pittsburgh. fe10-3

WANTED.—MACHINISTS.—Apply at LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS' Works, at south end of Birmingham Bridge. fe7-12

WANTED.—Highest Price paid for 20 GOOD HORSES or MARES suitable for street farm work. Inquire at WILLIAMS' PACKING HOUSE, Fifth way office, 177 Penn avenue. fe7-15

WANTED.—A NURSE GIRL, at 33 Anderson street, Allegheny. fe5-7

WANTED.—A FEW BOARDERS. Inquire at FORBES STREET, between Van Braam and Miltenberger streets 6 doors from Van Braam. fe1-3

WANTED.—LARGE, PLEASANT HOUSE, conveniently located in suburbs. For description address S. A., Look Box 449, Pittsburgh. ja24-30

WANTED.—ONE GOOD SECOND HAND IRON PLANER to plane not over 36 inches wide and less than 24 inches. ANDERSON STREET, Allegheny city. ja20-21

WANTED—Mortgages—$25,000.00 to loan on bond and mortgage in sums of $5,000 to

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1872.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg Jan. 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District, in the number to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT,
D. F. HOUSTON,
EZRA LUKENS,
P. M. LYTLE,
Secretaries.

BONDS at Frankfort 95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110⅝@110⅞.

IT IS reported from France that propositions will be made recommending amnesty to all Communists, excepting officers.

THE Democratic Editorial Association of this State will meet at Harrisburg on the 4th of March, to talk pleasantly together and resolve on a line of policy for the conduct of their editorial columns during the ensuing year.

IT STIKES us very forcibly that the present Congress is no improvement on those which have preceded it, so far as actual, practical work is concerned. There is too much talk and decidedly too little action in the National Assembly.

THIERS may or may not have anything to do with the propesition to make him President of the French Republic for life. He is known to be opposed to Imperialism as well as Republicanism, but seems to be well pleased with Thiers-ism.

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT, for sixty-eight years past a prominent Methodist divine, who has ministered principally in the Western wilds, has been stricken down with paralysis, and his death at any moment is expected. He has fought the good fight, and dies in the harness. He will be universally mourned.

THE London *Times* insists that England has not attempted, and will not attempt, to revoke the Washington treaty. On the contrary, it will stand by it and submit to any arbitration on matters in dispute, provided the prospect of the loss being trifling, is held out. England does not want to run the risk of having to pay a billion of dollars or so.

THE *Post* and *Dispatch* have recently found fresh love for each other, and gushingly manifest it to their readers every morning, in making common attack on the GAZETTE. No more alarm is now felt by us, however, than when our Virgin alley friend played second to the *Commercial* until bluffed off by that journal. There is nothing threatening in the new alliance either to the country or the GAZETTE.

THE NEWEST HORROR, we believe, is the suggestion that when nitro-glycerine is exploded in oil wells, some of it escapes, and is afterwards pumped up with the oil. When this gets into the stills it sometimes meets with concussion and blows up the still, but sometimes it meets with no concussion. How it escapes in the agitator we do not know, but the theory is that it does escape, and that most of our non-explosive fluids, beside their own attractiveness, have little particles of undestroyed nitro-glycerine floating about in them, and ready to overcome the slight est obstruction by blowing the room up.

THREE leading Episcopal papers have copied the GAZETTE'S decription of Trinity Church. Of these the *Church Journal* and the *Churchman* very properly told their readers where they had gotten their account, but the third, the *Church Register*, put it in as if it were all original matter, a fault for which it was punished, inasmuch as it neglected to read the article before reprinting it, and consequently neglected to strike out the section concerning the chapel which concluded with the words "has been heretofore described in the GAZETTE." Which must have seemed queer to the readers of the *Register*.

CONGRESS has agreed to appropriate $300,000 for the purchase of a site for new public buildings in Cincinnati, and the prospects are that as much more will be at once appropriated for the erection of them. It is to be hoped that equal generosity will be manifested towards this city in disposing of the bill offered by General Negley providing for a like appropriation for similar purposes. No important city in the country stands more in need of new public buildings for United States purposes than Pittsburgh, and it will be a great shame if Congress does not mend matters by adopting, without hesitation, Gen. Negley's bill.

INDIRECT CLAIMS.

MEN, and especially partisan and prejudiced journalists are frequently guilty of the greatest inconsistencies, and put forth the most stupid absurdities. Some of the London papers said at the close of the past year, that the second treaty of Washington "would never have been agreed to, if the United States had not expressly waived what they held (somewhat absurdly) to be their right to claim compensation as a nation for the general and indirect consequences of the escape of the cruisers, and agreed to limit themselves to the direct loss of property due to that cause." Such a paragraph must have been penned under a total ignorance of the terms of the treaty referred to, which gave almost unbounded satisfaction to leading statesmen and distinguished patriots on both sides of the Atlantic on the promulgation of the news that it had been concluded. It is expressly stipulated in the treaty that "all complaints and claims on the part of the United States GROWING OUT of acts committed by the said vessels" are to be submitted to arbitration. Nothing could be plainer than this. There is no evidence of any chicanery having been practiced by the representatives of the United States in the Joint High Commission. The words are clear, and their meaning unequivocal. There is nothing plainer than that the verbiage contemplated "indirect damages." But how could these be estimated? They consist not merely of a prolongation of the war, the expenditure of money and the destruction of property. These are matters of minor importance. The blood of thousands of brave soldiers is on the head of England for the course she pursued. What board of arbitration can estimate the loss to wives that were rendered husbandless, parents that were made childless, and helpless children that were left fatherless in consequence of the unfriendly, not to say hostile, action of England in allowing the Alabama and her consorts to leave her shores? The damages committed can never be repaid nor repaired.

Yet, the same London journals have said: "We expect and hope to pay for the disasters of the Alabama herself, which we ought to have chased with our own navy, rather than allow her to go on in her illegal career; but we doubt if there will be a ghost of a case for the losses caused by any other vessel." Why not? By the terms of the Treaty the Arbitrators are to consider all claims "growing out of acts committed by the said vessels." It is to be hoped that England will keep faith with herself and the United States. If she does not, can she be called by any more appropriate name than "Perfidious Albion?" We, however, are not prepared to say to what extent indirect damages should be claimed; but we have strong faith in the American Government and people that they will abide cheerfully by the decision of the Arbitrators, in whom both of the nations concerned should repose the most unwavering confidence.

A PROPOSED NEW PARTY.

It is the highest duty of every Government, and of all political parties, to throw ample protection around labor, and to render the laboring classes as happy, contented and prosperous as possible. A nation that does not foster labor cannot expect to compete for standing or position with such that do. It has been a leading idea of the great and progressive Republican party of the United States, to advance the interests of the working people, to equalize wealth so far as possible, and make general the advantages derivable from our free institutions. The record of that party in these directions is good, and it is for this reason that the masses of the laboring people of the land, especially those possessed of intelligence and discrimination, are found enrolled in its ranks. It is not saying too much to assert that the working and middle classes of no other country in the broad world are as well off and comfortable as here in the United States, where labor is commensurately awarded and no line of caste is drawn. Yet there are demagogues who are never satisfied to leave well-enough alone, and who seize upon every possible hobby presented to ride into power, place or notice on the shoulders of those whom they can deceive into taking stock in their peculiar and hypocritical notions. Every once and awhile an exhibition of this truth is afforded in movements started by soft handed charlatans to disturb the relationship between the working masses and capitalists, and to win the influence of the former from the ruling political party, in order to fritter it away in glorifying designing men who have their true interests far from their hearts. No great objection can well be made against orderly combinations having the independence and honest remuneration of labor in view, for, with or without such association, work is worth its full value and should receive it. But it is quite a different matter for laborers to erect an agrarian platform and enter the political arena with the sole, but impracticable purpose of disturbing the social system of the country, and effecting a revolution in the existing condition of society. Such a movement is full of danger and can never accomplish that for which it aims, for, as the world was regulated in the past, so is it in the present and so it will be in the future, notwithstanding the efforts of those bent on accomplishing a revolution. The Internationalists have fully demonstrated the folly, if not the wickedness of such attempts to secure a re-distribution of worldly goods. They never have and never will accomplish more by their efforts than to bring about bloody results,—suffering and degradation to themselves and the cause of labor. Here in this country frequent attempts have been made to establish a political party on the sole basis of labor, the leaders ignoring the fact that there are many national questions affecting seriously the best interests of the working classes which enter into the principles espoused by the Republican party. Rob the country of the tariff, and where would the prosperity of the people come from, even if a Labor party held the reins of government? In the United States, to-day, laborers have full share and voice in the government of national and local affairs, just as much as the bond-holding millionaires, and more so, for they largely preponderate in numbers. They need no independent reform party so long as their influence in that way would be nothing, while it is great if they throw their weight into the scale of the political organization that has already accomplished so much for their welfare. Holding such views it seems to us like the height of ridiculousness for any respectable number of laborers to hold such a convention as that proposed to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st inst., to erect a new party on the single platform of labor, and to place candidates in nomination for the highest offices within the gift of the people. The movement can accomplish nothing. It may create bad feeling between capitalists and laborers, and disturb social relations now existing, but it will do no more. It is full of rash folly, and none are more aware of the fact than the political demagogues who are leaders in it.

GENUINE REFORMS.

The word reform, in a political sense, has been very much abused of late years by demagogues and soured politicians. Good citizens have frequently been caught by the specious cry, as it is presumed all such are ready to enlist in a cause which promises to right wrongs, and thus cleanse and purify the body politic. Reforming the public service does not wholly consist, however, in filling the public offices. This is only a part of the work. Abuses of office must be detected, and the opportunity for their repetition must be removed. Many a good man has been elevated to office who found himself unable to withstand the temptation to do wrong, and he has fallen. The "reforms" of late years have been mainly directed to the displacement of regularly nominated candidates for office, and this issue being settled at the polls, nothing more has been heard from the reformers. They have appeared very much like efforts to break up the dominant party; to obtain power simply and solely by the leaders.

The movement instituted by the people in New York last fall, in the interest of reform in the public service, is the only one of late years which went to work in the right way, at the right time, and had for its leaders and promoters the right kind of men. Its object was to rid the city of a "Ring" of corrupt, unprincipled, and openly, scandalously, dishonest men, who, in defiance of all law, were sapping the foundation of the municipal corporation. This organization of genuine reformers was fairly forced before the world owing to the flagrant abuse of power by the officials. It consisted of all classes of the people, rich and poor, Democrats and Republicans, and its sole object was to save the city from utter, palpable financial ruin. It pursued no *ignis fatuus*, but branded the public THIEVES by the plainest Saxon terms, and demanded on behalf of the people that the public record of receipts and disbursements should be made public. It even went further than this: it procured, without the knowlege of the corrupt officials, and published to the world the damning evidence of their wholesale profligacy, and carried the honest masses by storm. Such a tremendous and bitter feeling of indignation against the wrong-doers was kindled that it deprived them at once of influence to do further harm, and resulted in removing them from power, or surrounding them with safeguards which completely tied their hands.

This was right, the necessity for reform was felt, and the people, the masses, not a few scurvy and disappointed politicians, took the lead, and kept it until the dangers were circumvented. Such a movement in the interest of the public, and bent wholly on reforming abuses known to exist, and to be on the increase, is sure to succeed. Crime, no matter how securely ensconced, must give way before it. When the people move without regard to party, in a just cause, they must secure victory.

A movement, said to be similar to the one just spoken of, is reported as having been begun in Philadelphia. We know not what "reforms" it claims, nor has the public been told what grievances it has been called upon to correct. If corruption exists in the high places, it is hoped by all good men that a genuine reform movement will succeed in removing it. This organization has been started at the proper time, and apparently by the right men. It cannot have for a purpose the elevation of this man or that man to power, as no election is at hand. Neither can it be designed directly in the interest of either political party, as members of both have taken part in it. They tell the public that the sole object of the friends of the movement is "Municipal Reform," which calls for "a more economical and pure administration of public trusts," "a change in the primaries" (whatever that may mean) and this is all. It is impossible as yet to discover just what the movement means, or what will be attempted. But, if abuses of power exist in the city of Brotherly Love; if official corruption and dishonesty are known to stalk abroad at noonday; if the public purse-strings are not properly guarded; if, in a word, there is anything in the municipal corporation which needs "reforming," all good citizens of the commonwealth will wish the "reformers" God speed in their unpleasant and profitless work. But it might be urged in view of some of the characters reported as having taken a leading part at the first meeting, beware of disappointed office seekers and defeated demagogues, as they were never known to lend a hand at any work that did not promise them position and power. Their very presence at the Philadelphia meeting, throws a suspicion over the entire movement.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

An elaborate paper appears in *The Churchman*, entitled "Married or Celibate Deaconesses," in which the subject is discussed from various stand-points. Part 2 is chiefly on "The Parish Deaconess," involving the special work to be done. After a brief definition of the term "deaconess," in contradistinction from "sister," the writer shows that the first duty is the Training of the Young; second, Parish Visiting; third, the Care of the Poor, including the visitation of the sick, prisons and reformatory institutions. The question of the relation of the deaconess, married or single, is treated at length, in which the writer argues that they should be chosen from the married and single women of mature age, for the reason that while single women may carry out any one thing to greater perfection, perhaps, than married women, yet she makes up for this deficiency by the better balance of her character and her wider sympathies. Single women are apt to be either too submissive or too "set." The writer, a woman, thinks married women are not so impressed with the infallibility and superiority of men as single women are apt to be, and this merely because therein they know them as they are—subject to as many mistakes and weaknesses as they themselves. Therefore, married deaconesses would be less likely to enact over again the melancholy tragedy that the celebate deaconesses, nuns, and sisters of the Greek and Roman churches have done; *i.e.* accept blindly whatever their ecclesiastical superiors tell them, carry out their behests, obey their prejudices, and foster their spiritual arrogance and pride, until, all alike, one day they find themselves wandering in some intersiveable 'Wilderness of Sin,' far away from that straight and narrow path, to discover which women were meant to use their own eyes quite as much as those of their clergy." Plain as these words are, the influences, that a husband, educated and intelligent, exerts over influence upon a woman which cannot fail to make her more useful than a single lady. The final argument in favor of the married is, that the great, untouched, imperative, reform that is staring all Womanhood in the face—the prevention of the Social evil—can *not* be accomplished by single women. Mothers and matrons alone are fitted to cope with it, and there is something repugnant in the very idea of unmarried women, unless they are nurses or physicians, attempting to understand it or reclaim its victims.

Dr. Ephram Peabody's definition of the kind of a pastor the old-fashioned and aristocratic Unitarian churches at Boston want are "men who could preach first-rate sermons, but who very rarely did it," is plain and severe.

The College Society, under the Congregationalists, since its organization in 1843, has distributed not less than eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, mainly to Congregational or Presbyterian colleges in ten States, which have sent out in the aggregate twenty-five hundred graduates, and returned to the churches as many as a thousand ministers.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* represents that in many of the Baptist churches, years ago, singing was not allowed at all. In the Second church of Newport, R. I., one which Mr. Malcolm is pastor, no singing of any kind was allowed in its earlier days, and when it was introduced, for a long while but one hymn or psalm was sung at a service.

The singular facts exists that three important United Presbyterian churches in this community are without pastors. The First church, Allegheny city, so long under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. John T. Pressly, is vacant, he having died a year or so ago; the Second church, in the same city, were bereaved of their pastor, Rev. Dr. J. B. Clark, quite recently, and the Third church, of this city, is vacant, Dr. J. G. Brown having resigned his charge some weeks ago.

Rev. Charles H. Tucker, the new assistant rector to Dr. Cheney, Chicago, brought letters dismissory from Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, to Bishop Whitehouse, but Bishop Whitehouse declined to receive them.

Bishop Bedell, Assistant Bishop of Ohio, at the consecration of Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.D., of the new Diocese of Pennsylvania, used the following words: "When the Church of England, in the last century, drove from its bosom those choice spirits who inspired Methodism, it thoughtlessly shut the door of its ancient polity against them, and sealed it." The The Bishop says: "Is there no ingenuity of love in our own Church to fit a key to that lock, nor faith enough in our own system to break that seal?"

Alvin Barnard gave the Baptist church at North Amherst, Mass., one thousand dollars, on the sole condition that it should never settle a pastor who was a "Free and Accepted Mason."

At the recent annual meeting of the American Dairyman's Association, held at Utica, the report of a special committee was adopted recommending dairymen to keep their Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk at home, in pans, and suggested that Saturday night's milk be delivered to the factories at an earlier hour than usual, and having the same worked up in the evening. Dairymen through out the country are urged to the co-operate with this Association to accomplish this reform.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A bill for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in Allegheny county, has been referred to the delegation from this county to report The bill has been published so that that all can read it. Will it be for the best interests of this county to have such a law passed is a question for the people to decide; "for the legislators will be guided as far as possible by the prevailing sentiment."

One of our city papers tells us the bill is the joint production of the leading wholesale liquor dealers (who feel that they and their interests have hitherto been neglected) and some of the prominent temperance men—a strange combination. We are expected to believe that this is a very good bill since it is endorsed by *prominent temperance men*. It will be favorable to temperance; not so much liquor will be sold. Would it be sanctioned by liquor dealers if they knew it would restrict the sale of liquor? They are rather too smart to join hands with their enemies to break down their own trade. Are temperance men foolish enough to believe that any license law will advance the cause of temperance.

Liquor dealers know full well the advantage license is to them. Take from their business this protection of law, and honorable men would be compelled by public opinion to abandon the nefarious calling. Riches, and all the power that wealth always gives would not be sufficient to shield them from public scorn. Legalized, it becomes honorable; the stigma is removed. That which respectable legislators, representatives of the people, make right, certainly honorable men may engage in. Can evil be abolished by making it lawful? Where is the advantage of this over the present law? It will take the traffic out of the hands of the many and give it to the few. It will reduce the number of places where liquor is sold one half. Suppose it does, what advantage will it be? There are now nearly one thousand two hundred places where liquor is sold in the county. Suppose you reduce it to six hundred, there will still be enough places for every man to obtain just as much liquor as he wants.

The license will be so heavy that the small dealers will have to abandon it, thus leaving it in the hands of the wealthy, who will make all the profits, and who with their abundance of means, will be able to do far more harm than the poor men with their little shanties and small means. It is the rich rascals who can ruin a country, not the poor. Such a class of men with the power this must give them can corrupt the whole nation; and whatever they wish to have carried through they can accomplish.

A thousand doggeries would not be as powerful for evil in the government as half a dozen rich, unscrupulous liquor men.

Justice demands that all citizens be treated alike. The rich man who sells three hundred thousand dollars worth, or even a million dollars worth of liquor in a year, will have to pay the paltry sum of one thousand dollars license, but the poor man who keeps a country tavern, which may be of great advantage to the traveling public, and who may not sell even one hundred dollars worth of liquor, will have to pay two hundred dollars.

"The applicant for any license shall at the time of receiving the license give a freehold bond to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with two sufficient sureties in the sum of two thousand dollars." The rich man who pockets his two hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars ($299,000) has not to give any heavier bond than the man who gets but fifty dollars (50). Truly this bill must have been the "product of the wholesale liquor dealers," who are determined that hereafter they and their interests shall not be neglected.

SEC. 4. Requires that all breweries and distilleries of the county shall be returned, classed, assessed and licensed agreeably to the provisions of the act of the tenth of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine entitled "An Act to create a sinking fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth.

This act which has been in force as a law for twenty-three years is to be part of this new law, the requirements of which are that the money received for license is to be used for the purpose of paying the State debt.

How much of the State debt has been paid by license? We will take the report of one year, 1867, a year in which there was no doubt as much license paid as any other since the law was enacted. That year there was paid into the treasury of the State the sum of three hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars ($317,742), for license. Paid out for 16,903 criminals and paupers made by intemperance, two millions two hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ten dollars ($2,259,910) leaving the State almost two millions more in debt in one year than it would have been had there been no license received, ($1,942,168) one years work of the law the people of Allegheny county are expected to endorse.

For every man who voted at the last fall election in the whole State there is a tax of more than six dollars laid on by liquor. The license puts one dollar in the treasury and takes seven out to pay the expenses, to say nothing of the poverty, misery and crime it produces. The county of Allegheny paid last year almost as much to sustain the traffic as the license of the whole State amounted to. Nine-tenths of the crime committed in the country was caused by the influence of liquor, according to the testimony of our grand juries. More than one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars was paid last year to sustain the work house and inebriate asylum ($123,000).

Will it pay you, citizen tax-payers, to hand out of your honest, hard earnings nearly $300,000 to enrich a few men and impoverish thousands? To bring crime and misery into your midst; to open doors to hell for your sons to drop through; to destroy the comfort and happiness of your daughters and their children? If so, sustain the license law now in force, or advocate the one proposed to take its place.

If this becomes a law, one-fourth of the proceeds from license is to go to the State, three-fourths to this county to build, repair and keep in good condition the work house, where the men who are rendered helpless, worthless and pest-stricken are sent for thirty, sixty, or ninety days, only to come back possessed of devils worse than before. By this law money is taken from these poor wretches to make them helpless; that money goes into the dram seller's till; then when they have become what the law makes them, it steps in and robs them of whatever money they have left, in order to punish them for doing what the State made right for them.

The liquor of this State cost in one year three hundred millions of dollars ($300,000,000). The State Government and common schools the same year, ten millions ($10,000,000). Does license pay? If so, the law we have is as good as the one offered.

MATILDA HINDMAN.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Benjamin R. Bratt.

Many of our readers are already aware of the death of Dr. Bratt, for many years a resident of this city, but more recently of Reading, in this State. He was the favorite of many warm friends here, having merited the friendship of others by his genial, kindly disposition, and his forgetfulness of self in his efforts to promote the comfort and happiness of others. Below we copy an article from the Reading *Times and Dispatch*, which, coming from his more recent acquaintances, is evidence that he preserved through his entire life the traits of character which endeared him to his friends here. He was the son of our esteemed fellow-citizen Edward Bratt, Esq., of Mount Washington, who, with his estimable wife, are overwhelmed with grief over their sad loss.

The *Times* and *Dispatch* says:

After a lingering illness, of consumption, the well-known citizen whose name heads this article, died at his residence in South 5th street, in this city at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He was born in Boonton, N. J., in 1836, and was consequently 36 years or age at the time of his death. After graduating at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1855, he entered the office of a homeopathic physician in Pittsburgh, Dr. D. M. Dake, and subsequently attended lectures at the Homeopathic Medical College, at Philapelphia, from which he graduated with distinguished honor in the year 1858. During that year—and indeed before he had quite attained his majority—he opened an office in Reading to enter upon the practice of six months ago (when he became incapacitated by disease to attend to business), he addressed himself assiduously and conscientiously to the exacting duties of his large practice.

The intelligence of his death, which came in the full flush of his manhood, and in the midst of his usefulness though not unexpected, has touched many hearts with the keenest sorrow. Having been a physician of acknowledged skill, with a heart equalling in tenderness that of the most impressible and delicate woman, and with an ear ever open to the story of affliction, he naturally enough gathered about him a host of friends who will regard his loss as a personal bereavement. As a medical practitioner, he was highly successful and for this reason his death in this community, where he labored so long and with such satisfactory results, becomes indeed a public loss. He was a man of superior intelligence, quick perceptions, generous impulses, and magnetic presence. His sympathies were easily enlisted—his heart easily touched. During the last few weeks of his illness, he was conscious of the gradual but sure dissolution of his wasted system, and was perfectly reconciled to his fate. He had no fear of death, and would frequently talk to his friends about it with a philosophical calmness that almost dispelled the shadows of the death bed which seemed to be impending over his brave spirit. He suffered long and with heroic fortitude—he died without a pang and with Christian resignation. He leaves a wife and child, in whose sad bereavement the whole community sympathizes.

Archbishop Spalding.

Martin John Spalding, Archbisop of Baltimore and Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, died yesterday afternoon, after a protracted illness, in Baltimore. He was the descendant of an old American family, and was born in Marion county, Kentucky, May 23, 1810. He studied for the Church in St. Mary's College, near Lexington, Ky., and in St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky. He went to Rome to complete his education, and was there ordained. Having acquired distinction among theologians by his abilities and zeal, he was created Bishop of the nominal See of Legone, September 10, 1848, and succeeded to that of Louisville, Ky., February 11, 1850. He had charge of this diocese, which embraces the greater part of Kentucky, until he succeeded (May 6, 1864), on the death of Dr. Kenrick, to the archdiocese of Baltimore, which comprises all the counties of Maryland lying west of the Chesapeake Bay and the District of Columbia. In 1866, he presided over the Second National Council of his Church held in the United States, and was a prominent member of the Encyclical Council held at Rome in the years 1869 and 1870. The deceased prelate was well known in literature. He was a man of extensive scholarship and wrote a great deal upon religious and controversial subject. One of his principal works is a "History of the Protestant Reformation." His writings are distinguished rather by a forcible exposition of standard arguments than by an affectation of originality. Personally, he was about the middle hight, with regular but rather small features, a graceful demeanor and polished manners. He was a good preacher and energetic administrator, and was as thoroughly imbued with the spirit of our republican institutions as with the spirit of the Catholic faith and traditions. His funeral will take place on Monday next, at 10 o'clock.

As if the perils of railroad traveling were not already sufficient, the Tennessee Ku Klux have added a new and exciting variety to its usual dangers in that section. About a hundred of them, last Friday, having just enjoyed the familiar recreation of hanging a negro, took possession of a train on which the dead body was placed in company with some friends of the deceased. Here they renewed their diversions by playfully firing at everybody in the car. One sportive gentleman climbed up on the tender, and put a ball through the engineers hat, but the latter, not understanding the joke, threw the joker down an embankment, the breakman firing two shots after him. At the next station, the party having concluded their festivities, got off and departed without molestation. Should this agreeable pastime become popular, railway business in Tennessee will soon be confined to local travel strictly.

JOYFUL JOURNEY.

The ways of life, although chequered over with pain and suffering, can be greatly smoothed over by a careful attention to the health of the body.

Do not let disease fasten on the strongholds of life before you do something for it. We speak more particularly of those chronic maladies which cling to us for years with untold misery, not bad enough to make us bed-sick, but still full of suffering and anxiety. Among these lingering ailments are those of the lungs and pulmonary organs for which people have been made to believe there is no cure. Do not believe it, but try. Try Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. It will renew the energies of life and make its machinery roll with evenness and harmony. Not only in lung diseases is Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure of value, but in all those morbid states of the system where energy is wanting and where dullness abounds. Sold at 167 Liberty street at $1 50 per bottle or 6 for $5.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO.'S SEPIA, A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.

Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance, and personal adornment. Beauty will fade—their hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "sear and yellow leaf" easily in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (late St. Clair).

GUARD YOUR HEALTH AND LIFE.

How inconsistent is human nature. Men carry revolvers to protect themselves against ruffians in well polished cities, where the precaution is unnecessary, often neglect to fortify their systems against disease in the most unhealthy seasons. Thousands of dyspeptics and other invalids are now languishing in sick rooms, or feebly and listlessly moving through our streets, who owe their forlorn condition solely to a want of common prudence. Far more inimical than the roughs and rowdies, against whose possible attacks the timid arm themselves, are the morbid elements that pervade the atmosphere at this time of the year, and yet although it is an undenied and undeniable fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford a more perfect protection against these causes of disease, than any weapon of offence can afford against lawless violence, the reckless and inconsiderate continue to brave the danger with a positive safeguard within their reach.

Every day, however, the number of these martyrs to their own want of forecast diminishes. Each succeeding season demonstrates more clearly the inestimable value of the Bitters, both as an antidote for the causes of disease, and a specific for its consequences. The miasma which generates periodic disorders, rheumatism, liver complaint, irregularity of the bowels and other physical disturbances, produces no effect whatever upon systems toned, strengthened and regulated by this powerful vegetable medicine, and dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, biliousness, and in fact nearly all the maladies which the Bitters, if taken in time, would prevent, are cured by the persevering use of this great remedy.

The genuine Bitters sold in bottles only, and never by the barrel, keg or gallon, as is represented by some unprincipled dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SteamEngines,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
Jeweler,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Fine Watches,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
French Clocks
AND
ENGLISH CUTLERY.
42 Fifth Avenue.
Ja27

United States
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,
79 Smithfield Street.
Ja19

Looking Glasses.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
☞ FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. jy4-65-TTHS

NOTICE.—Having left the city, I have legally authorized by powers of Attorney HENRY MEYER, No. 31 Marion street, to collect and receipt all bills due me. Prompt payment is earnestly requested.
FRANK SIEBART.
PITTSBURGH, January 29th, 1872. 30:j29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A CHOICE STOCK OF
TRIMMINGS AND SMALLWARES.
Hair Switches and Plaits.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Merino Underwear,
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
Guipure Laces, White Laces.
RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS.
At 50c. Ladies' Merino Drawers—a great bargain.
At 50c., Gents' Merino Undershirts and Drawers
At 50c., Ladies' Gor..d Poplin Skirts, stamped borders.
At 50c., Ladies' Kid Gloves.
At 50c. Ladies' French Wove Corsets.
White Aprons.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Linen Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Neck Ties, Collars and Cuffs.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

REMOVAL.
We commenced our Closing Out Sale Wednesday, Januarv 10th, preparatorv to removing to our new Storeroom,
COR. 4TH AVE. AND MARKET ST.
A large and attractive stock to be sold at extraordinary prices. The goods must be sold, and will be offered at Great Bargains.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON
& CO.,
HAVE REMOVED
To Their New Building,
Nos. 239 and 241
LIBERTY STREET
(Opposite Wood St.,)
AND OFFER AN
Elegant New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Small Wares
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
C. Arbuthnot, J. G. Stephenson,
W. T. Shannon.

JOHN G. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriages, Buggies, Barouches,
PHAETONS, &c.
Factory, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St.,
ALLEGHENY.
Those intending to purchase a vehicle for Spring and Summer Driving, can, if ordered now, have one built to suit the taste in every particular, and be completed by the opening of Spring.
All work guaranteed to be built fully up to our high standard and unequaled in durability, lightness, beauty of proportion and fine finish.
Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited
Sole Agents for the NEW HAVEN SARVEN PATENT WHEELS.
WAREROOMS,
167, 169 and 171 Penn Street,
de14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
WHITE BED QUILTS.
Striped and Fancy Honey Comb Quilts,
Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
White Blankets, in good order.
Calico and Delaine Comforts.
Carpets and Oil Cloths.
Shawls! Shawls!
Long and Square Broche Shawls,
Long and Square Black Tibet Shawls,
Plaid and Striped Woolen Shawls,
All Grades at Very Low Prices.
At 37½, 44 and 50c., Pure Mohair Black Lustres, worth a great deal more.
At 25, 30 and 37½c., Colored Alpaca Poplins, extra good bargains.
At 25c., Rookfold Poplin Plaids, worth 37½c.
At 50c., Brown Corded Velveteens, for Boys' Suits.
At 60c., Japanese Silks, a large lot, good styles.
At $1.50, Plain Dress Silks, all colors, a great bargain.
ALL KINDS OF
Flannels, Cassimeres,
AND
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
At Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

500 PIECES
New Hamburg
FLOUNCINGS,
Edgings and Insertings.
Also, a large assortment of
LADIES' MUSLIN
Undergarments,
CONSISTING OF
Night Dresses,
Chemises,
Toilet Sacques,
Drawers,
Skirts, plain, tucked and embroidered,
Bridal Setts, &c.,
Just Received and to be Sold
AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
Retail Stores
OF
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
fe7
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
OFFER
DECIDED BARGAINS
IN
WINTER GOODS.
A COMPLETE LINE OF
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Fancy and Plain Hosiery.
Fur Top and Cloth Gloves.
Trimmed Felt Skirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods, &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
We are opening every day New Embroideries, Laces, Sets, Scarfs, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c.
Just received, a full line of Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," Java and Waffle Canvas, at
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
Ja30 TTHS

THE GARDNER
Fire Extinguisher,
(Patented February 14th, 1871.)
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Philadelphia Fire Extinguisher Co.
1306 CHESTNUT STREET.
GEO. B. COLLIER, President. D. B. WAGGENER, Secretary.
These machines are unquestionably the most effective ever invented, introduced to the public during the past year, they have met with unprecedented success. *Having four times the capacity of other Extinguishers and yet weighing twenty pounds less*, they attract much attention, and are rapidly superseding all other machines.
They are always ready, act instantly and never fail. Indisputable evidence will be given all purchasers that the Gardner infringes no other patent, and we hereby challenge all who assert that we are trespassing on their rights to *bring the matter to a legal test.*
The threats of a rival Company are all *idle*, and we hereby promise FULL PROTECTION to all purchasers.
D. B. WAGGENER, Secretary.
HUTCHISON & CO., Agents,
Cor. Wood St. and Second Avenue,
ja25:39-TTHS PITTSBURGH.

25 CASKS BEST BRAND BLACK LEAD.
20 casks Extra Manganese;
25 kegs Garland's Arsenic;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Finor spar. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
White Goods.
Plain and Barred Jaconets,
Plain and Barred Nainsooks,
Swisses and Tarlatans,
Striped and Figured P. K.'s,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
AT $1.12½ AND $1.25.
WHITE BED QUILTS,
EXTRA LARGE SIZE.
At 25c., Fine French Chintzes, rich styles.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.
At 14c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, free from dressing.
At 6½c., Fast Colored Light and Dark Prints, in short lengths, slightly imperfect.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Purple Prints, best quality slightly misprinted.
At 18½c., Light and Dark Prints, fast colors, an extra bargain.
At 12½c., an extra good bargain in Ginghams.
4-4, 9-8, 5-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins, Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Striped Shirting Chintzes, new styles.
Medium and Dark Dress Chintzes, beautiful styles.
Tickings and Checks, all

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 FLAT UNTIL FEBRUARY 10 th.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST., and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } Friday Evening, February 9, 1872.

The imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the month of January amounted to $13,967, 922, against $8, 442,025 in January, 1871. The imports for seven months, ending with January, amounted to $77,253,321, against $66,-758,857 for the corresponding time the year preceding.

—The New York *Independent* of this week referring to the dry goods trade, says: "The month of February has commenced with an unusual degree of activity in every branch of business. In cotton goods, in which it is announced liveliness as in dry goods, and particularly in cotton fabrics of every description. Prices have advanced in certain standard makes of sheetings and shirtings; and, as the stock in first hands is very small, it is not improbable that a still further advance may be established. But out-of-town buyers and jobbers have made up their minds that prices have already reached their highest level, and an attempt to make a further advance would be likely to check purchases and lead to a reaction. The present scarcity of the raw material will not admit of much reduction of prices, and the demand is likely to increase rather than diminish for the next ninety days, there is every prospect for the opening rates of the spring trade being sustained. In clothing, woolens, and flannels there is an active business from first hands, and carpets, though no change has yet been effected, are pretty sure to advance in price.

Robinson Bros., No. 73 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1871	114¾	114¾
5-20—1862	110	110¾
" 1864	110	110¾
" 1865	110¾	111¼
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868	111¾	111¾
10-40s	108¾	109
Currency 6s	122	124
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97	97¾
Do Scrip	92¾	92¾
Erie	16¾	16¾
Reading	113	113¼
Lake Shore	90	90¾
Ft. Wayne	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	91¼
Rock Island	110¾	111
Chicago & N W	75¾	76
Do. Preferred	86	86¾
St. Paul. Common	36	35¾
Do. Preferred	75	76
Wabash	36¾	36¾
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾
Ohio & Mississippi	44¾	45¾
Pacific Mail	75¾	75¾
West. Union Telegraph	70¾	71
Adams Express	60¾	60¾
American Express	60¾	60¾
U. S. Express	64	64
Wells, Fargo	64	65¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Penna. Central	61¾	61¾
Reading R. R.	56¾	56¾
Camden & Amboy	128½	128
Lehigh Navigation	49¾	49¾
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	42¾	42¾
Central Transportation	55	55
Empire Transportation	55	
Union Transportation	80	
Pittsburgh City Scrip	93¾	93¾
U. S. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	93¾	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62	62
Phila. & Erie	28	28¾
Schuylkill Navigation	17	17
Pittsburgh Tr's		100

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾		
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 10-40s	107	Cy Pacifics	

NEW YORK, February 9, 1872.

There is an unsettled feeling in Wall street, in consequence of the agitation of the Alabama question. Gold was extremely sensitive, the prices fluctuating with the announcement of each new war rumor. The market opened at 110¾@110¾, sold down to 110¾, and closed firm at 110¾@110¾. Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearances about $85,000,000. The Government bond market was steady this afternoon and more active. The German bankers are selling, but there is a fair demand for home investment; bonds are scarce for delivery, and sou e issues are loaning flat. Sterling firm and higher. Henry Clews & Co. received from their London house the following by the cable: "The market is not so steady. United States bonds are ¼ lower, based on the supposition that America will insist upon the 'indirect claims.' Money is tighter, and the excitement unabated." Stocks opened firm and improved somewhat on the first call, but the prices were not maintained, and the market at the close was heavy and lower, with only limited transactions. In some there was scarcely business enough dealing to establish quotations. There was some excitement in B. H. and Erie, which sold up to 44. Money easy at 6@7. Southern State bonds firm.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons 1881, 114¾; 5-20s '62, 110¾; do '64, 110¾; do '65, 111¼; do new, 110; do '67, 111¼; do '68 111¾; 10-40s, 110; currency 6s, 123¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 94; Tennessee old, 66¾; do new, 66¾; Virginia new, 57¾; do old, 56; North Carolina old, 32¾; do new 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 71¼; Quicksilver, 30¾; Adams Express, 60¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. do, 65; A. M. U. do, 63¾; United States do, 64; Pacific Mail, 76¼; New York Central, 97¾; Scrip, 92¾; Erie 30¾; do preferred, 60; Harlem, 114¾; do preferred, 116; Reading, 113¼; Michigan Central, 119; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¼; Northwestern, 74¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 110¾; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 76; Wabash, 36; do preferred, 56; Ft. Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 55; Chicago & Alton, 120; do preferred, 124; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¼; C. C. & I. C. 38; Burlington and Quincy, 141¾; Lake Shore, 90¾; Panama, 224; Illinois Central, 131; Union Pacific, 37¾; C. P. bonds, 102¾; Union, 91¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, February 9, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¼@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 50@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—The arrivals during the past two days have been unusually large, some six car loads, but, with a steady demand, prices are firm and fully sustained; we are reported sales at $3.25@4.00 per bbl for fair to good, and $4.50@5.00 for prime to choice. Most of the receipts recently were from York State, and are of fine quality.

BUTTER—The market is quiet and unchanged; prime to choice roll is selling at 25@30, and medium to good at 20@25. Low grade butter continues very dull, and the market is well stocked with this particular kind.

BROOM CORN—Continues very much neglected and very dull, and for some time past there has not been enough business to establish quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged at 4 cts per lb.

BEANS—We can report a fair local demand and regular sales of small lots at $2@2.50 per bushel, according to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted all the way from $10 to $17 per bbl, according to quality.

CANDLES—Mould, 12 cts; Star, 22.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, $4.00@7.00 per case; Tomatoes, $4.25@4.50; Winslow's Corn, $5.00@5.50.

COUNTRY LARD—8@8¼ cts per lb.

CARBON OIL—The jobbing trade continues very dull, though this is usually the case at this time; prices, however, remain unchanged; 23@23½ cts in car load lots, and 25@30 cts more in smaller lots.

CHEESE—Continues firm, but not quotably higher. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 16¾@17 cts for Goshen, and 15@15¾@16 Factory.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$6 per case.

EGGS—The market is quiet, but, as the receipts are not large, prices are still maintained; sales of fresh reported at 28@28 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches 10@10¾ for halves; 8@8¾ for mixed; 7@7¾ for quarters and 15@20 for peeled. Blackberries, 13@15 cts. Pitted cherries, 25@30 cts; unpitted, 8@10. Apples, 6@6½ for common to fair and 8@8½ for prime to choice.

FLOUR—Trade is fair but prices are unchanged and the demand is mainly local. We continue to quote at $7.25@7.50 for fair to good spring extras; $7.75 for choice Minnesota, and $7.50@7.75 for good to choice red winter wheat. Dealers have been threatening for some days to put prices up 25 cts per bbl, but, as yet, it has not taken place, and there is no telling when it will, if at all.

GRAIN—The mills are meeting with considerable Wheat from the west, but dealers are getting very little, and with a continued good demand prices are strong and well sustained; we can report sales of good to prime red at $1.50@1.58 and 300 cts more for white. We heard of a dealer having paid $1.60 for two cars of red we presume it was bought on an order. Oats steady with a continued good demand but Barley unchanged; 50@51 cts by the car load and 53@55 in a jobbing way. Shelled Corn continues dull but as the arrivals are comparatively light prices are maintained; we quote at 60@62 cts on track and 62@65 free in elevator. Ear Corn is selling in a jobbing way at 60@65 cts. Rye is unchanged, and in limited supply; may be quoted at 80@85 for buying and 90@$1.00 selling. The reports in regard to Barley are conflicting; some dealers think the last part of this month will witness that the brewers have about all the stock they will require and the that demand from this out will be light, while others view the matter in the light that the stock on sale here has been considerably reduced within the past few weeks, anticipate a further decline and therefore refuse to extend that prices are too low here, taking prices at the points of purchase as a basis, and that the receipts will increase. The latter view has been sold here within the past two weeks at 75 cts, whereas it could not be laid down here short of 95 cts; hence brewers have been doing better here than they could in the west, and this accounts for the reduced stock on hand.

GROCERIES — From a Rio circular ("Wright's") under date of January 12th we find the following in regard to Coffee: "Since our respects of the 2d ult., the dealers have advanced their pretensions 500@600 rs. per arroba, which has naturally restricted business. As we have been passing through the season of holidays on the plantations, our receipts have been reduced to an average of about 40 car 3,750 bags per day, but they are now expected to increase again. The total sales since 2d ult., have been 48,000 bags, of which 14,000 bags for the United States, 12,700 bags for the Channel and North of Europe, 600 bags for the Mediterranean, and the balance for inland points. The stock is estimated at 160,000 to 170,000 bags." We have advices from Santos to 10th inst. Since the 20th ult., 20,650 bags had changed hands at gradually increasing srices, the latter sales having been made on the basis of 9½ for Machina Superiors. Of these purchases, as far as we can ascertain, about 5,000 bags were for the United States. Receipts had fallen off to about 1,300 bags per day; the stock was 45,000 bags. A good cargo could not be bought under $800, equal at 3 per cent. commission, at exchange 24¼d., to 73s. 6p. per cwt., and at 109 per cent. to 15.90c. per lb. on board.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¾. Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11; Prime 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾@9¾; New Orleans—Prime fair, 10; good, 10¾; prime, 11; choice, 11¾.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 26; Prime, 25; Good, 24. Fair, 23@23¾. Java, 30@32. Laguayra, 26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28. Lower grades, 25@26.

SYRUPS—Hayward & Elder's, 65. White Honey, 65. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 55. Sugar Drips, 75; Brune's, 65; other grades, 50@60. New Orleans Molasses, old, 55; New crop, 62.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 8¾; Fair, 8¼; Rangoon, 7¾; Penna, 6¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 25. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HONEY—Sales at 25@28 cts per lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—Continues quiet and unchanged; sales of good to prime baled, by the car load at $24@26.

BARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted in a jobbing way at 85@87 cts; No. 2, 62@65.

MILL FEED—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.30@1.35 per cwt for Bran, $1.50@1.60 for coarse corn meal, $1.50@1.55 for coarse and $1.70@1.75 for fine middlings; $1.60@1.65 for chopped corn and oats and $1.90@2.00 for oil meal.

ONIONS—In fair supply and limited demand; quoted at $3@3.50 per bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY—Is steady at 13@14 for dressed Chickens, and 16@18 for Turkeys.

POTATOES—The jobbing demand is rather better but prices are higher; sales in a jobbing way at 75@85 per bushel the outside quotation for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾; ribbed sides, 8. Short ribbed sides, 8¾; do clear, 9; sugar cured, 12¾. Dried Beef, 16¾. Mess Pork, $14.50@15. Ham Sausage, 11. Lard: in tierces, 9¾ for steamed and 9¾ for kettle.

HAGS—Sales, 42¾@ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SHAKER CORN—$1@$1.10 per lb.

SEEDS—Trade in Clover Seed although by no means brisk, is improving; we can report sales at $6.90@6.95. Timothy seed is generally held at $4 in small lots. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.75@1.80.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, February 9, 1872.

We have to report a continued strong market for pig iron, and, notwithstanding the arrivals continue large, there is no accumulation, and the supply is not equal to the demand. It was thought, a few weeks ago when No. 1 mill irons were advanced to $40, that the top had been reached, and that, for some time at least, any further advance was improbable; last week, however, it was realized, this week the sales of new sales have been made at $42, and the tendency is still upward. Some operators are now predicting that $45 will be reached within the next sixty days, and if the advance is as rapid during that time as it has been during the past sixty their expectations will be fully realized. We understand that some of the furnaces are very indifferent about contracting ahead to any extent at present prices, many of them have sold their entire product for the next three and even five months—one furnace, in the eastern part of the State, is reported as having sold its entire production for this year. The demand for Foundry iron is steadily increasing, and in the hands of manufacturers is said to be very light, and prices, in sympathy with mill irons, are advancing. Sales were made this week at $42@43 an advance of $2@3 per ton within the past few weeks.

In regard to finished irons, there is but little that is really new or important. The market is very firm, and with an active demand and light stocks, the recent advance is rigidly adhered to, and, taking the course of the metal market as a basis, another advance in bar iron and nails, soon seems almost inevitable.

YOUGHIOGHENY COKE.

200 tons Dunbar Forge to arrive	$41 00	4 mos
100 " Dunbar No. 1 Foundry	42 50	4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons Close Gray Forge	$39 50	4 mos
100 " Open Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
200 " Ex Open Gray Forge, favorite brand	40 00	cash
100 " Neutral Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
50 " Neutral Gray Forge, favorite brand	39 50	cash
50 " No. 1 Ex Foundry	43 50	4 mos
20 " No. 1 Ex Foundry	44 00	4 mos
40 " No. 2 Ex Foundry	42 00	4 mos
40 " No. 2 Ex Foundry	43 00	4 mos
600 " Gray Forge to arrive	40 00	4 mos
400 " Gray Forge, Marsh dev	40 00	4 mos
10 " No. 1 Foundry Iron	42 50	4 mos
10 " A Foundry Iron	42 50	4 mos
100 " Mottled Neutral	39 00	4 mos
60 " A Foundry Iron	42 00	4 mos
60 " A Foundry Iron	42 00	4 mos
10 " A Foundry Iron	42 00	4 mos
10 " No. 2 Foundry Iron	41 00	4 mos
50 " No. 2 Neutral, at furnace	34 57	4 mos
200 " Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
100 " A Foundry Iron	42 50	4 mos
2000 " Gray Forge, Neutral	40 00	4 mos
10 " A Foundry Iron	43 00	4 mos
10 " A Foundry Iron	42 00	4 mos
100 " No. 2 Foundry Iron at fur	36 00	cash
200 " Gray Forge at furnace	35 50	cash

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

400 tons Medium Gray Mill Iron	$39 50	4 mos
100 " Silvery Iron	37 00	3 mos
50 " White and Mottled	39 00	4 mos
100 " Gray Forge	41 00	4 mos
100 " A No. 1 Foundry from native ore	44 00	4 mos
200 " A No. 1 Foundry from native ore	44 00	4 mos
30 " Gray Forge	41 00	4 mos
100 " Gray Forge	41 00	4 mos

EASTERN COKE.

200 tons Gray Forge	$42 00	4 mos
100 " Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
200 " Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, February 9, 1872.

The refined market continues very much depressed; however, there were a few sales today in Philadelphia as follows: 1st half this month at 21¾; subsequently, 21¾ was the best bid for the last half. March, last half, nominally, 22½; beyond this we have no quotations. Crude also very dull but prices are nominally unchanged; $3.72½ seemed to be regarded as the ruling quotation at Parker, or adding 50 cts per bbl freight, $4.22½ delivered here.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Model O W, account J Bushnell	148
Riverside O W, account T Hackett	394
Nonpareil O W account W Stewart	154
Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart	154
Standard O W, account T King	238
Woodville O W account H McKelvy	308
Superior O W account H McKelvy	330
Nonpariel O W account Thos Hackett	222
Standard O W account W Stewart	176
Cochran's Yard account T Hackett	228
Eagle O W account Fisher & Bro	234
Standard O W account Pitts C B Co	234
Total	3,400

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. Friday, Feb. 7.

John Spear & Co., 52 bbls refined oil to Waring, K & Co., Philada.

Vesta Oil Works, 650 bbls ref oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner, 65 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co. Phila.

Wm. McKelvy & Co. 393 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L., 166 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, L & S, 300 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 386 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 2,012 bbls.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Lewis, B. & D., ore	2	Spang, C. & Co. met.	1
Kloman & Co. ore	3	Hussey, W. & Co., o	1
Shoenberger & Co, ol2		W. Clarke & Co, o..	1
Brown & Co., ore	1	Dilworth, P & Co, or	1
Coleman, R & Co, or	2	Pitts Bolt Co, ore..	1
Wharton Bro & Co o	1	Moorhead & Co, o..	1
W. Smith, m	3	Jones & L. metal	1
Union I Mills, m	5		
Total			34

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Nimick & Co. metal	16	Park, Bro & Co. me.	1
J Moorhead metal	1	Zug & Co. metal	1
J Painter & Son, m	1	Coleman R. & Co, m.	1
Pgh F & Iron Co, ore	1	Spang, C & Co., met.	4
Lewis, B & D. metal	4	Lindsay, McC & Co m	1
Lewis, O & P metal	2	Graff, B & Co, metal	1
			32

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J A Caughey metal	7	R. Wister, metal	5
J W. Porter metal	6	Hallman & H. metal	1
Nimick & Co. metal	6	Lewis, O & P, metal	1
J. Reamer, m	6		
Total			32

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R R.

Hallman & H, metal 1

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 9.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and a shade better; white Michigan No 1 $1.56; amber Michigan $1.56; No 1 red winter $1.56; No 2 $1.46@. Corn a shade better; high mixed 46¾@47c; low mixed 46½c; yellow 47@47½c. Oats quiet; No 1 42¾@43c; No 2 40c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 9, 5 P. M.—Consols; money 91¾; account 91⅝@⅞; American securities flat; 5-20's '62, 91¾; do. '65, 95¾; do. '67, 91¾; 10-40's, 89.

FRANKFORT, February 9.—5-20's '62, 95⅜.

PARIS, February 9.—Rentes 56f 47c.

LIVERPOOL, February 9.—Cotton flat; middling upland, 11¼@11⅝d. Breadstuffs firm. California wheat 12s@12s 8d; red winter 11s 8d@11s 10d.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Cotton declined; sales 900 bales middling upland 23c. Flour advancing; western and State $5.90@6.30; common to good extra $6.50@6.80; low to choice $8.15@7.80 white wheat western extra $7.80@ 7.90; extra St. Louis $6.80@9.50. Rye flour steady at $4.25@5.20. Corn quiet. Whisky dull at 90c. Wheat active and advancing; No. 2 spring $1.54@1.60; No. 1 do $1.58@1.62⅜; amber Michigan $1.68@1.71. Rye unchanged. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn higher; new western mixed 73¾@74c; white 75¾; yellow 76@76½c. Oats a shade firmer; western and Ohio 35½@36c. Eggs quiet at 28@31c. Hay, hops and coffee unchanged. Sugar unsettled; fair to good refining 9¼@9¾c; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Molasses steady; N. O. 60@65c. Rice quiet at 8¾@9c. Crude petroleum 12¾@13c; refined 22c. Turpentine 39@39½c. Pork dull and easier; new mess $14.12½@14.25; old do $13.50; prime $12.25; new prime $11.50. Beef quiet; mess $9@11; extra $11@13; hams and tierce unchanged. Dressed hogs dull at 5¾@6c. Cut meats inactive; hams 8¾@9¾c; shoulders 5¾@6c. Middles more active and firm; bellies 8c. Lard unchanged. Butter quiet; western at 9@ 22c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Beeves to-day 900 or 1,000 less for the week and still are sold firm at Monday's prices, or for a car thin little 5¾ cwt. Cherokees; 10¾c for a car 6¾ cwt. Sheep and lambs 50 to 75 cts per head lower; Missouri; 12@13c for 3 cars 8¾ cwt. Ohio. Sheep: 1,200 to-day and 17,000 for the week; prices of fat stock 8c higher, or 9c for a deck extra fine wool Ohio of 100 lbs; 8¾c, for car of 96 lbs; 8c for car of 84 lbs; 7¾c for car of 81 lbs; 7c for some coarse 85 lbs Indiana, and 6¾c for car coarse 80 lbs Illinois. Hogs: receipts 3,000 to-day, making 87,300 this week so far; one car live Ohio, 15 lbs, sold at 5¾c; car of 175 lbs Indiana 5¾; cars of 210 lbs at 5¾; city dressed 6¾@7½c; Western dressed 5¾@6c.

BUFFALO, February 9—Cattle: receipts 482, making the total for the week 328 cars, against 336 cars last week; a scarcity of cars on the line. Cattle dull and heavy; sales 40 car lots, mostly common stock, are in the yards to be shipped through; prices firm at an advance over last week; 10@15c on observation. Sales 131 Illinois steers, 1,215 to 1,320 lbs, at $5.37½@5.62½; 22 head Canada common, averaging 1,010 lbs, at $4.62½. 11 prime Missouri steers 1,281 lbs $6.8 Ohio steers 1,068 lbs $5.25. Sheep: receipts none; market closed firm and unchanged from our last quotations; sales of 191

HOME NEWS.

The Nation's Bank, No. 51 North Diamond, Allegheny, will be open this evening from 6 to 9 o'clock for the purpose of receiving deposits from those who cannot come during the day.

Mr. Max Schamberg, the popular European Ship Agent, finds that to accommodate his patrons and to keep even with the very large business pressing upon him, it will be necessary to extend the time of his office hours one day in the week at least, and hence his friends will find him at 163 Smithfield street, every Saturday evening until eight o'clock, until further notice.

Neck Broken by a Fall.

John Mackin, night watchman at Chambers' Glass Works, South Pittsburgh, was found yesterday morning, with his neck broken, lying at the foot of one of the furnace trestles, in the works. The trestle was twelve feet high and it is supposed he fell from the top of it—the jury empannelled by Coroner West rendering a verdict to that effect. The deceased was a native of Ireland, fifty years of age, and leave a wife and five children at Braddock's.

Letters Held for Postage.

Henry V. Beddell, Farmingdale, N. Y., 3c; Frederick Both, English Centre, Pa., 3c; Cheston, Wood & Co., Nashville, Tenn., 3c; Cook, Gibb & Co., Little Rock, Arkansas, 3c; H. M. Surleck, St. Joseph, Missouri, 3c; J. K. Iso, Omaha, Neb., 3c; L. S. Jack, Portsmouth, O., 3c; Lawrence & Weltner, Council Bluffs, Iowa, 3c; S. Mountney, Altoona, Pa., 3c; E. A. Moore, Finleyville, Pa., 3c; Nixon & Son, New Castle, Ind., 3c; Joseph Pratt, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Rush & Co., Fort Scott, Kansas, 3c; William Vaughn & Son, Newton, Iowa, 3c.

Captain Brady, the Indian Fighter,

Puts in an appearance in *People's Monthly*, just out, and for sale at all the news depots; also "Prince Gilliizan and his Mother," "Pill, Purvis and the Parson," "Joe Scorp, for Boys," "The Demon of the Rail," &c. The centre-fire interior of a Pittsburgh Rail Mill, with three portraits *from life*, is beautiful view of Beaver Falls; a very strong full-page of two "Street-Arabs," a squirrel hunt, a home scene, a valuable premium list is also announced, and a local serial story promised. This popular monthly is now sent to over one thousand different postoffices.

Shoppers Take Notice.

The great closing out sale of dry goods of all descriptions, regardless of cost, at Duncan's dry goods store, corner of Fourth avenue and market street, will continue for a few days more. The occupancy of the store will be made in a few days by the Fifth avenue house of Moorhead, Carsten, and in the meanwhile the present stock of goods must be sold at a *grand sacrifice*, figures much below actual cost. Call and see for yourself. The prices in most instances will be less than what prevailed here twenty years ago, when a dollar was worth much more than it is now.

Thief Captured.

A few days ago a heavy gold chain, a Christmas present from Mr. Barr, of the Central Hotel, to his wife, was stolen. The matter was placed in the hands of Chief of Police Irwin, who recovered the chain at a pawnbrokers, and subsequently arrested the "fence" of the supposed thief. Through the medium a clue was obtained to the suspected party, and yesterday he was arrested and locked up for a hearing. His name is Conway, and he was employed at the hotel a short time since. When arrested a pawn ticket for a revolver was found in his possession. He will be disposed of to-day.

Slight Fires.

Last night about half past seven o'clock a fire occurred in Crawford's Malleable Iron Works, Main street near Pine, Eighth ward, Allegheny, by which a portion of the stairs leading from the second story was destroyed, together with a partition separating two of the rooms. The prompt arrival of the Fire Department and their hose soon got and prevented the spread of the flames. Loss about $100. The fire was occasioned by the friction from revolving shafts setting fire to the woodwork around it.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock a small frame building used as an office by the Locomotive Works Company on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, was partially destroyed by fire, caused by a defective flue. Loss about $300.

Just the Place,

Those of our readers who are in quest of groceries of any kind will find the Old Ten House, 20 Fifth avenue, D. M. Jenkins, Esq., proprietor, to be just the place. Mr. Jenkins keeps nothing, as his innumerable patrons testify, but the very best articles. The sales are so immense that the goods are always new and fresh. The teas, coffees and sugars are most delicious; the sugars are from the best refineries in the country, and the dried fruits are from the Mediterranean shores. It is a pleasure to walk into the store, everything is fitted up so tastefully. Mr. Jenkins is a most agreeable gentleman to deal with, and his salesmen are prompt and attentive. Besides, the prices are reasonable, being no higher than are sometimes paid for inferior articles. Remember the Old T House, No. 20 Fifth avenue.

Samuel Anderson, Alderman.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns this morning, that Mr. Samuel Anderson has thrown "his banner to the breeze" as Alderman, and located at 49 Sixth street. Mr. Anderson is favorably known to the public as the efficient corner policeman that was stationed at the corner of Clair and Penn streets the past three or four years. He is a live, energetic, trustworthy and reliable man, and should therefore receive a liberal share of the patronage of the community. Mr. Ed. Magee as Clerk, and Mr. Sam Boynton as Constable, are also well-known as being men of discretion and very efficient in their respective lines of business. Any business entrusted to the "Squire" will meet with prompt attention and immediate returns.

DROPPED DEAD.

Sudden Demise of an Old Citizen.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner West was called upon to hold an inquest upon the remains of John Tetley, at the Pittsburgh Gas Works. The deceased, who was employed in the foundry and brass finishing department of the place, was engaged with his work when he was observed to falter and then suddenly dropped to the ground. His fellow-workmen ran to his assistance, but the life fled ing him up found life extinct. Dr. Arthurs was called in and after medical examination pronounced it a case of death from the visitation of the heart. Deceased had been complaining for some time past of rheumatism but was not unfitted by the attack for work, and otherwise in good health. He was seventy-three years of age and leaves a widow and six children.

Mr. Tetley was the father of Officer John Tetley of the Pittsburgh police force and was well known throughout the community. He was connected with the gas works for about twenty years past and at one time also was a member of the firm of Bown & Tetley.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADERS.

They Experience Some Legal Troubles—And Will Take Their Case to Court.

His Honor Mayor Callow last evening devoted a couple of hours to the enjoyment of a rare forensic display from a couple of gentlemen representing the bar—the occasion being the inspiration of whose eloquence was the legal intricacy permeating a case which figures on the Magistrate's docket as disorderly conduct, office of Wm. Harbison, prosecutor, and Messrs. W. B. Ross, Emmett Ross, Joshua Ross, Preston Ross, John Chadwick, John Mahon and Mr. Sanderson, defendants. The case was the outgrowth of a belligerent demonstration in which all the parties were interested, during which the latter were hurled citizens of Turentum, and this is the why and the wherefore was but little doubt that the money—$50,000 or more could be secured. The gentlemen named desired some action in the matter and would render every possible aid to make the enterprise a success. The writer concluded by referring any members of the Company who desired further information to Mr. John Kennedy, Turentum.

We are not aware of the existence of the Company talked of, but if any of our capitalists have is contemplation such an enterprise it might be well for them to consider this offer.

Market 1st, Dry Goods Stock of E. R. Gardner, 69 Market Street, must all be closed out to make extensive improvements. Shawls, Scarfs, Cloaks, Bed Spreads, Counterpanes, Table Linens, Towels, Black Alpacas, at your prices, as every article in this large and desirable stock must be sold by March 1st, to make improvements.

Money to Loan on Mortgage.—The Nation's Bank for Savings, No. 51 North Diamond, Allegheny, will receive applications for loans on city property.

THE OIL CASE.

The Case of Owston & Sowers vs. A. V. R. R. Resumed.

The case of Owston & Sowers vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was resumed in the Court-of Common Pleas yesterday morning, Judge Stowe on the bench. The following additional testimony was adduced:

Col. J. J. Lawrence, sworn—Am General Superintendent of the A. V. R. R.; the capacities of the road in 1869, in oil cars, was 2,000, the number in regular service was about 130; a large proportion is out of service, repairing, etc.; up until the 20th of December, 1869, the equipment of the road was amply sufficient for the oil shipments; there were three points for shipping oil south of Oil City—Foster's, Scrubgrass and Parker's; about the 10th of December there was a great pressure for cars, as large quantities of oil had been contracted for to come in that month; it was impossible to supply one car where four were wanted; there were points to which oil was shipped on the West Penn road, where one car in eight or ten refineries on the West Penn road, and oil was shipped over our road to the West Penn Junction and delivered at Freeport, Fairview, Riverside and other points on the West Penn road; they were all receiving more or less oil; at least one-fourth to one-third of all the oil that left Venango and other points below went to the West Penn road; it required about

A THIRD OF OUR ROLLING STOCK

to accommodate that trade; I omitted to mention the Hutchinson refinery, below Manchester, where we had to send cars, delivering them to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road; they frequently received 1,000 barrels a day; the whole four days' time in cars down there and back again; we experienced great difficulty in the detention of cars, in the month of December; on one through there was a general detention at all the refineries; there were two principal causes of detention; one was, that oil was not "gravity" oil, and the other was not "gravity" oil, and the other was contracted for; another cause was, that a great deal of oil was consigned to but one firm or place, and their facilities for a larger number of cars thrown on them, were such that they could not unload readily; *[Modus operandi* of receiving and unloading oil explained.] This was often done in one day, but it frequently took three or four days; when the oil was hot of the grade of Egbert, they frequently refuse to take it. Parties would frequently refuse to take it. The detentions were great and beyond our control; when we delivered cars to the West Penn road, it was uncertain when we would get them back; towards the close of December we had sixty, seventy and eighty unloading at one time; at a time like the parties would not unload them; some of the consigners would say the oil was not of proper gravity, and would refuse to unload it; in the month of December, when the delays were so great as to seriously interfere with our business, I went to all the principal oil refineries, and these delays were ruinous to us, and if they did not unload promptly we would hire tanks and store them on our premises; I had a large business place of Owston & Sowers at that time; they had a large proportion of cars loaded with oil; it was sometimes a difficult matter to get all the cars were on various sidings; the oil men promised to relieve us more promptly, and hence of them didn't; Owston & Sowers' oil was principally consigned to refineries, and they had the unloading of it; I went to several refineries to see if I could arrange for storing the oil; on the 24th of December made a contract with Warring & King for two tanks, of about 3,000 barrels each; on the 24th entered into a written contract for these tanks. (Paper shown and offered in evidence.)

Mr. Acheson objected, but the contract read to the jury was overruled, and the contract read to the jury.

LOADING IN TANKS.

Witness continued—We at once proceeded to unload the cars into these tanks as fast as we could; a portion of the oil thus stored belonged to Owston & Sowers; how much of it is not recollect, but the books will show; it was pumped into tanks because no person would unload it; a portion of it is there yet, or was never taken away; to unload thirteen cars of 1,000 barrels would depend greatly upon the weather; when the weather is suitable the unloading ought to be done in half a day; if there were no interruptions; the facilities for unloading are much better now; can unload in one fourth the time; to send cars, direct to the allotments were usually made in the evenings until the middle of December we had allowed the agent at Venango to distribute the cars according to the ability of the parties to load; his directions were to distribute the cars equally and fairly among shippers, according to their capacity, or stock on hand; after that time the pressure was so great, and the demand so much ahead of our supply, that Mr. McCreery asked to be relieved of the responsibility of distributing the cars, and requested that operators send from Pittsburgh from day to day, how to distribute the cars; this request was made by telegraph, but I have not got the dispatch; up to the 16th of December we had plenty of cars for every body; the allotment was usually sent at night by Mr. King, Assistant Superintendent, to the agent, who was to distribute them the next morning.

WE KEPT OURSELVES POSTED.

As to the ability of parties to load, the stock on hand, etc., and governed ourselves accordingly; it was our duty to make the best we could out of the cars; we took no chances shifting whenever we could; as a general rule, the empty cars went up at night, and the full ones came down at night, getting the day for loading and unloading; early in December there was a rapid rise in the river, and the pipes that connected the oil over the river were torn up; there was little oil at Venango, and for a week, while the pipes were being repaired, there was a great accumulation of empty cars at Venango; so great that we had cars down to Parker's and other points; I think there were from sixty to seventy empty cars lying at Venango at one time; there were also empty cars at Parker's; there was an almost total interruption of oil carrying for about a week; when the pipes were repaired; accumulations made the shippers more anxious for cars, and it was almost impossible to supply the demand; declined rapidly after 10th December; fell off very much; it increased from day to day, and we hired a number of cars from the "White Line;" we got all their cars that we could; I think we had from thirty to forty during the month; we paid for the use of them; towards the last of the month we were notified to return these cars, but declined to do so, owing to the pressure upon us, and kept them during the month; after a telegraphic correspondence on the subject; they were used just as our own cars, and usually at Venango City; know Mr. Gaston, the plaintiff; he called on me in December, 1869, frequently; his object was to see about cars; this was from the 10th to the last of the month; he was not at all urgent for cars until the 15th or 20th; he then called to see what cars he could get from day to day; my invariable reply to him, as to all others, was that we were doing the best we could; on the 22d of December he came to see me to learn how many cars we could give him during the contract to the end of the month; we had a friendly conversation, in a general way, as to business; he complained of the difficulty in getting of the unpleasantness of my position, being unable to give any kind of satisfaction to the trade, the demand for cars

BEING SO MUCH IN EXCESS OF OUR SUPPLY.

I asked him how many cars a day, from that until the end of the month, would enable him to fill his contracts; he said he thought about twenty; I was anxious to give him ten cars, but remarked that it was impossible, under the state of affairs, to give any specified number; I then had a conversation with Mr. King as to the probability of the cars being unloaded more promptly than they had been; the result of our conversation was, that there was no assurance that we could have an increased number; told him I would like to give Owston & Sowers twenty cars a day, and that I wanted him to do the best he could for them, as he had the distribution of the cars; I told Mr. Owston that we would try to give him twenty cars a day, but that it all depended, as he knew, upon the unloading; he seemed perfectly satisfied, and said that he wanted us to do the best we could for him; I told him that was the desire and wish of the President and myself; that was all we could for him in justice to other shippers; I telegraphed to our agent at Venango City, Mr. McCreery, this dispatch [paper shown]; think Mr. Owston was beside me when I wrote it; this is the original; it is in my handwriting; got it from office of Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, a few days ago; they searched for it more than a week before they found it; [dispatch read.]

THAT DISPATCH.

December 22, 1869.—To R. D. McCreary, Venango City—Give Owston & Sowers 20 cars a day until further orders, if there are that many to load promptly. J. J. LAWRENCE.

Witness continued—My impression is that Mr. Sowers volunteered to take the dispatch to the office, as he was going down that way; had no interview prior to the 22d with Mr. Owston as to give him a specified number of cars for a given time; had not, prior to that date, telegraphed to Mr. McCreary to give them any given number of cars; I left it to him; received a dispatch and then hearing it up, as testified to by Mr. Owston; I think I sent no other dispatch than this one of the 22d; never agreed to give them twenty cars a day for any length of time; Colonel Phillips frequently expressed a desire to have Owston & Sowers get their full share of cars he was on friendly terms with Owston and wished to see him succeed; the basis upon which the allotment of cars was made to Owston & Sowers, was the capacity to load and the oil they had on hand. Know A. S. Goldrick; his place of business was at Parker's Landing; he was agent for Owston & Sowers; he came to my office several times during December 1869; he wanted to know how many cars they were going to get, and whether they could get an increased supply; my stereotyped reply was, we would do the best we could; I never made or gave a promise of twenty cars daily; told him I would be glad to give him that number, but expressed the impossibility of it; in any case as compared to any one; made no agreement to give him twenty cars a day for any portion of December; never talked about twenty cars a day; he sympathized with us, as he knew all about it; told him we we would try to give him twenty cars a day if it was possible to do so, but failed to others; Owston & Sowers, I think, got more cars at Parker's that month than all others put together; do not know James B. Thompson; have no recollection of having had a conversation with him, such as he has testified to; was in no way, shape or form, interested myself in moving or shipping oil in December, 1869; I know that the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, in the fall of 1869, was not interested in any manner in the buying, selling or shipment of oil; did not knowingly favor one shipper over another in the allotment of cars. [Process of loading at Venango City explained to the jury.]

The witness was cross-examined at length.

MR. LAWRENCE CROSS-EXAMINED.

I told the agent of the White Star Line we could not favor him to the detriment of the cars. I have no knowledge of any one being refused cars of the White Star Line unless they were loaded for shipment to Rockefeller. Knew nothing about it; King was in my office only a few minutes—not long. Mr. Owston was there, but not long. Never had a telegraph line in our building of our own to Venango City, in December, 1869. We had an operator. The time of the day that Mr. Owston and Sowers and Mr. King must have been in the morning, from that dispatch. The only two dispatches that I sent to Venango were those I have read and the other a day or two after in answer to one inquiring why they did not get cars. The person to whom I telegraph line in our building of our own to Venango City, in December, 1869. We had an operator. The time of the day that Mr. Owston and Sowers and Mr. King must have been in the morning, from that dispatch. The only two dispatches that I sent to Venango were those I have read and the other a day or two after in answer to one inquiring why they did not get cars. The person to whom I refer in the dispatch may have been an agent of Owston & Sowers. Don't know that it was Thompson. [Copy of dispatch shown to witness, when he said he sent on the 22d. It was dated December 22d, 1869.]

Re-direct—Mr. Hampton—Put the dispatch in evidence, and witness continued: After sending McCreary, our agent, the first telegram, which was sent in the morning, I got the report which stated how many cars Owston & Sowers had loaded; that report stated that O. & S. had only loaded six cars; our decision was to give them all they could load, as we could in justice to other shippers; I wanted to impress on our agent's mind that O. & S. were to have a full share of the cars; not over twenty; the dispatch was an inquiry; his reply, I remember distinctly. [Dispatch of December 23d also read.] I sent that.

THOSE DISPATCHES.

Re-cross—I don't know what time I received this other dispatch of the 23d; received our reports of cars at no regular times; the twenty cars a day were to be the outside numbers; the number of twenty was the peculiarity of wording; we wanted to give them twenty a day if we could; I sent the second dispatch after I got a report of cars of the day preceding.

Re-direct—(Dispatch shown)—That is original.

Re-cross—There was a rule to produce certain telegrams on the trial; I can't say whether that dispatch was among the the number; Mr. Phillips states the dispatch was found since; the copy is dated correctly; the original was not dated at all.

[Paper shown.] I sent this telegram dated December 23d. Dispatch read as follows:

December 23, 1869.—Mr. McCreary: How did it happen that Owston & Sowers only loaded six cars yesterday. Answer. They must have twenty cars daily, and Fisher not over five. Answer at once.

J. J. L.

Witness explained—After sending Mr. McCreary the first dispatch, I got his report of the number of cars each shipper loaded the day before; that report said O. & S. had loaded only six cars; our wish was to give all we could to them without interfering with other shippers, but in no case were they to have more than twenty.

Mr. Hampton offered the dispatch and read it as follows:

December 23—Given Mr. Bates his full share of cars, according to his capacity to load oil from Fisher Bros.; Owston & Sowers is detained here, owing to gravity and not unloaded, and we must give cars to those that will unload promptly. J. J. L.

To Mr. Hampton—This is an original dispatch in my handwriting.

Mr. Acheson—Was there not a rule on you to produce every dispatch in reference to O. & S.? Answer—Yes. Question—Was this dispatch among those produced? Answer—Believe not. It has been found since.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARS.

Thos. M. King sworn—Am Assistant Superintendent of the A. V. R. R.; Owston and Sowers had capacity to load six cars at a time; it would require 3½ to 4 hours to load three cars. The whole time I have on record from a diary showing events transpiring on the road as follows: On 6th December piped not load; on 7th loaded six cars; Bates' tubes at Oil City relaid; Fisher Bros. commenced shipping oil again on the 8th, and the others on the 9th; loaded about 300 cars for all; by special cry for cars until Nov. 26; about that time large shipments were made to refiners on other roads; the pressure was so great that Mr. McCreary asked to be relieved of the responsibility of distributing the cars, and requested that operators send from Pittsburgh from day to day, how to distribute the cars; this request was made by telegraph, but I have not got the dispatch; up to the 16th of December we had plenty of cars for every body's use; allotment was usually sent at night by Mr. King, Assistant Superintendent, to the agent, who was to distribute them the next morning.

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As to the ability of parties to load, the stock on hand, etc., and governed ourselves accordingly; it was our duty to make the best we could out of the cars; we took no chances shifting whenever we could; as a general rule, the empty cars went up at night, and the full ones came down at night, getting the day for loading and unloading; early in December there was a rapid rise in the river, and the pipes that connected the oil over the river were torn up; there was little oil at Venango, and for a week, while the pipes were being repaired, there was a great accumulation of empty cars at Venango; so great that we had cars down to Parker's and other points; I think there were from sixty to seventy empty cars lying at Venango at one time; there were also empty cars at Parker's; there was an almost total interruption of oil carrying for about a week; when the pipes were repaired; accumulations made the shippers more anxious for cars, and it was almost impossible to supply the demand; declined rapidly after 10th December; fell off very much; it increased from day to day, and we hired a number of cars from the "White Line;" we got all their cars that we could; I think we had from thirty to forty during the month; we paid for the use of them; towards the last of the month we were notified to return these cars, but declined to do so, owing to the pressure upon us, and kept them during the month; after a telegraphic correspondence on the subject; they were used just as our own cars, and usually at Venango City; know Mr. Gaston, the plaintiff; he called on me in December, 1869, frequently; his object was to see about cars; this was from the 10th to the last of the month; he was not at all urgent for cars until the 15th or 20th; he then called to see what cars he could get from day to day; my invariable reply to him, as to all others, was that we were doing the best we could; on the 22d of December he came to see me to learn how many cars we could give him during the contract to the end of the month; we had a friendly conversation, in a general way, as to business; he complained of the difficulty in getting of the unpleasantness of my position, being unable to give any kind of satisfaction to the trade, the demand for cars

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MORE MONEY NEEDED.

Dr. Ahl, member of Councils, stated that the bill had not been discussed in Councils and he had not thought much about the matter. More taxes should be raised in some way. It is evident that taxes must be increased. The expenses of the city are increasing, and these must be met in some way. Another method must be adopted to raise money, and I think this bill will help matters. I am in favor of it, but if the people of the city in all quarters until the next morning. Captain Wilson refused to receive him, and McKnight, he was told, was out on a spree and had gone. The Alderman now talks of testing the matter in court.

A COMMUNICATION from Irwin, Pa., signed "Lex" on the subject of *Secret Orders* comes under the rule of exclusion, because it is written anonymously. We do not decline publishing it for the other reason that it would give rise to reply, and result in a protracted newspaper discussion. We understand the real name of the author, which, as the question is not now at issue before the public, we are not prepared to give to our readers. The article is a clear one, and if the author will write us on some theme not provocative of controversy, and write on only one side of the page, we will gladly introduce him to our readers.

A NICE question of courtesy has arisen between the Allegheny Councils on the one hand, and the officials of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The railroad officials asked Councils to donate them a portion of Council's chamber—that recently occupied by the tracks—in order that they might carry out their plans for the erection of a large passenger station. Councils complacently passed between the parties, in which the officers of the company fixed Mr. McCullough's office as the place for a conference with a committee of Councils, with a stern sense of propriety, fixed upon the City Hall as the proper place, and refused to wait upon the railroad officials elsewhere—and here is the delicate muddle which must first be settled before negotiations can be proceeded with.

EQUAL TAXES.

Meeting of Citizens of the Tenth Ward—The Proposed Act of Assembly Equalizing Taxation Discussed—The Act Ratified—Resolutions.

A meeting of the property-holders of the Tenth ward was held at the Lamb Hotel, corner of Penn avenue and Sixteenth street, last night, for the purpose of considering the Hon. Carthy's proposed act of Assembly for equalizing taxation in this city.

On motion of Captain Robert Graham, John W. McGregor, Esq., was unanimous ly elected President of the meeting, after which Captain Graham was appointed Secretary.

The Secretary was called upon to read the proposed act of Assembly for the equalization of taxation for city purposes, presented by Mr. McCarthy in the Councils. The reading of the paper was then read, when the Chairman announced that it was open for discussion. It was desirable that those present should express their opinion with reference to the bill.

Mr. Scott stated he had not thought much on the subject, but since hearing the bill read he coincided with the views set forth therein. He thought that the people of this ward were taxed too heavily, perhaps six times as heavily, in some cases, as the property-holders in some of the new districts.

Mr. Allen could not see anything wrong about equalization of taxes in any cases. He was in favor of fair-play on all hands, and if properly were taxed according to its proper valuation, there would be no complaint anywhere. He had not thought much upon the subject.

NOT SUFFICIENTLY EXPLICIT.

Mr. McGregor thought the act was not specific enough. He thought almost any change might be an improvement, but he had some objection to the change proposed. As I read it, there is nothing specific about it. The act would only give into the power of Councils the power now vested with the County Commissioners. Councils would have to say whether they live in the ward where assessments are made or not, are not supposed to know the true value of property, unless they make a direct valuation. This act does not propose to alter the taxation. The fault rests more with the assessors, than with the law. In some portions of the city property is valued at five dollars a foot front, while in some portions of this ward, here on Penn avenue for instance, we have it assessed to give ten thirty-five to forty-five dollars per foot, and the owners of the first, in some cases, would not exchange with the

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Reasons why you should patronize the Central Shaving Saloon in the Central Hotel, Smithfield street:

First, None but the very best workmen are employed.

Second, Everything is clean, neat, and comfortable.

Third, The charges are the same as are asked in second-class saloons.

Fourth, The proprietors and assistants are the most accommodating and gentlemanly men in the business.

Great Closing Out Sale

W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Special bargains will be offered in the first of February preparatory to taking an account of stock.

Elegant Hamburg Embroideries.
Beaded Muslin Undergarments.
Cashmere Scarfs, Silk Scarfs, Ribbons.
Fancy Goods and Notions.
Gents' White Shirts, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Shirts.
Socks, Collars, Suspenders.
Underwear very cheap to close out the balance of stock.

N. B.—Not being able to close out by the 1st of January as desired, I will continue at the Old Stand, 81 Market street, where I will be happy to see all my friends. Thankful for past patronage, I will do all in my power to please all, who may still favor me with their custom. W. W. MOORHEAD,
81 Market street.

The Water Commission did not meet yesterday, but a great many young gentlemen met at the fashionable tailoring establishment of Urling, Follansbee & Co., Fifth avenue, where they were engaged in supplying themselves with wearing apparel from one of the best assortments ever seen in the city.

We would remind our many readers of the sale at auction of the valuable property, N. 28 and 30 Diamond, and No. 99 Penn street, this day at 3 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. LOVE,
Real Estate Broker,
58 Fourth Avenue.

Final Sale of Dry Goods to Remodel Store Room.—Every article in the store room, 69 Market street, must be sold by March 1st, at some price, previous to extensive improvements, and a visit to E. R. Gardner's will pay every family well, as the stock is of the best and prices to suit buyers.

Marvelous beyond precedent is the effect of SOZODONT upon the whole economy of the mouth, keeping the gums rosy and healthy, the teeth in perfect order, giving to the breath balmy fragrance. TAS

The attention of business men and capitalists is called to another sale of the very valuable property, Nos. 29 and 30 Diamond, and 99 Penn street, this day at 3 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. LOVE,
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58 Fourth Avenue.

Store Room to be Remodeled—Large Stock Must be Sold—Consisting of dress goods, silks, poplins, alpacas, black Empress, black satins, black merinoes, at your own price, and the goods must all be sold by March 1st, to make improvements. Never was such an opportunity offered before. Go immediately.

Lovers of the "weed" should use Dilworth's "Heart's Ease." M

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

THE installation of Rev. John Gailey, as pastor of the Fourth U. P. Church, will take place in a short time.

THE types made us record the name of Rev. Father Hamon's visit at Loretto this week, as Rev. Father Henry.

THE Rev. Julius Tandeling, of Wheeling, West Virginia, has accepted the unanimous call from the German Reformed Congregation of Titusville.

REV. M. F. DEVLIN, of the Cathedral, has taken charge of the Saint Mission, succeeding Rev. Father O'Rourke, deceased. This was an excellent appointment for that parish.

REV. E. R. JONES, of Knowlson M. E. Church, West Liberty, has returned from an extended visit among his relatives, decidedly improved in health, and will occupy his pulpit at the usual hour on Sunday.

THE McMasters M. E. Church at Turtle Creek, Rev. W. D. Skeas pastor, will be dedicated to-morrow. The pastor will be assisted by Revs. Dr. S. H. Nesbitt, Rev. Dr. Joseph Horner, Rev. S. M. Hamma and others.

WE learn that at a recent meeting of the vestry of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, the vacant rectorship was unanimously tendered to Rev. S. Andrews Mc Clure, late pastor of the Church, Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia.

REV. J. S. HAWKS, who left home several months ago on a westward trip for health, is greatly improved, and is expected home shortly, when he will resume ministerial duties. His pulpit has been officiated during his absence by Rev. Mr. Fleming.

REV. E. K. [illegible], D. D., will preach to-morrow, (Sabbath) evening, under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Mission, in the hall of the Eleventh ward public school house, Grenville street, near Penn avenue at ½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. ROBERT FULTON, at present a student in the Western Theological Seminary, has been called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, and will take charge of it next April, by which time he will finish his course of theological studies.

The "Local Preachers" of the M. E. Church in this vicinity will hold a business meeting in his evening, and meetings for devotional exercises to-morrow in the South Common Church, Rev. T. N. Boyle, pastor. The object is to consider the desirability of forming a local association and of increasing the fraternal feeling among the Local Preachers.

A BISSONARY ANNIVERSARY will be held to-morrow in the Temperanceville M. E. Church. The Pastor, Rev. R. T. Miller will be assisted by Rev. W. P. Turner of East Liverpool, Ohio, who will preach morning and evening. The Missionary Jubilee of the Sunday School will be held in the afternoon, at which interesting addresses will be delivered.

AT A SERVICE of the Board of Directors of the Second National Bank, held on Monday, the 7th inst., the price of gas per thousand cubic feet was fixed at two dollars and fifty cents. This is certainly reasonable, and much below the amount usually charged in small cities. The gas works are completed and will go into operation soon. We hope all the citizens will embrace the opportunity and take gas.

QUITE an excitement was created in Methodistic circles in our city yesterday when the news was received by telegraph that Rev. Peter Cartwright had been stricken with paralysis at his home in Pleasant Mills, Sangamon county, Illinois, and that his death was expected at any moment. This venerable divine is now 87 years of age and has spent sixty-eight years in the ministry, fifty-two of which he has been a Presiding Elder. He is one of the most remarkable men of the age.

REV. W. McLAREN, pastor of Knowlson minster U. P. Church, Detroit, is about to sever his Connection there, in order that he may enter the Ministry of the Episcopal Church. Mr. McLaren is a graduate of Jefferson College, Pa., and of the Western Theological Seminary. He was for a time a missionary in South America, and has been a pastor of a church in Peoria, Ill., previous to going to Detroit. He has also had some journalistic experience, being at one time both the reportorial staff of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* and Cleveland *Painsdealer*.

A WELL-KNOWN divine of this week's Presbyterian takes Dr. Swope to task for preaching the efficacy of "Infant Baptism" in the sermon at the consecration of Trinity Church, Sunday. The objectionable doctrine is contained in a passage wherein "a child of Adam" is spoken of as coming into the world "first and foremost" through a "stupendous change," through the Divine revealings there made under the veil of the baptismal forms. The editor of the Presbyterian thinks he has that peculiar kind of mental epics which sees in this case what is not to be seen.

THERE is much of pleasure as well as of labor in the life of a faithful pastor of an appreciative people. Indeed the one seems to be but the natural outgrowth of the other. This pleasure was manifested by a pretty token of appreciation and sympathy of his people, in whatever way they may be presented, efficacy of the shape of money, especially when accompanied with words of kindness and affection. A case illustrative of this occurred at the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening, February 6th. The ladies of the church having decided to make their pastor a donation and arranged with the church sociable on that evening. Near its close C. W. Cooper, Esq., was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Rev. M. Hagey, pastor of the church, and Mr. Myler, Esq., on behalf of the donors, presented the pastor, Rev. B. F. Woodburn, a purse of about $200. Mr. Myler excelled himself in making the presentation address, in which he told the pastor what his people "thought of him." Mr. Woodburn responded in a happy manner, thanking the people for this additional token of their regard. Addresses were also made by Rev. T. S. Haskell, Rev. A. J. Rowland and Prof. I. H. Eaton. The gift was worthily bestowed.

BREVITIES.

NEW OPERA HOUSE matinee—Our American Cousin.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS at Library Hall Monday evening.

HAVEN'S Queen of Opera Bouffee, on Thursday night next.

THE Florences at Beamer's Opera House on Monday evening.

THE central office of the fire alarm has been removed to City Hall.

MAJ. W. BIGNEY has taken chosen Librarian of the Allegheny Library at a salary of $500.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE matinee—PEGGY GREEN—third act of the opera TRO